

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT
IS SPEAKER BEFORE
STATE TRADE BOARD

Delegates From All Parts of
Massachusetts Convene for
Annual Session in Hotel
Vendome.

REPORTS ARE READ

Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain
of Brockton Is Re-elected to
the Presidency After Deliv-
ering His Address.

President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard
addressed the delegates to the nineteenth
annual meeting of the Massachusetts
Board of Trade today at Hotel Vendome
on "Revolution in Modern Business,"
following the luncheon and business
session of the morning.

Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain was re-
elected president, and one vice-president
was chosen from each of the 62 local
boards of trade affiliated with the state
board.

The Franklin Business Association was
admitted to membership.

The annual address of the president
was followed by the report of the secre-
tary, Richard L. Gay of Boston, W. R.
Chester, treasurer of the board, then pre-
sented his annual report, which was
adopted, after which came the annual
reports of the standing committees of the
executive council.

The report of the secretary showed
subjects considered by the board during
the past year as follows:

Savings bank insurance and annuities;
legislation permitting a railroad com-
pany to acquire or secure control of a
street railway company organized under
the laws of the commonwealth; the
desirability of constructing a dry dock
at some convenient location in Boston
harbor; the need and practicability of
the establishment of a harbor of refuge
between the city of Boston and the town
of Plymouth; the question of estab-
lishing national reservations in the White
mountain and Appalachian mountain
districts; the removal of the duties on
hides, which the board favored; the
question of the establishment of a per-
manent tariff commission; investigation
of the boiler rules and regulations as
they exist in Massachusetts; postal sav-
ings depositories; the sliding scale gas
system for the regulation of prices and
dividends; the agitation in San Fran-
cisco against the Japanese; the ex-
position at Seattle; a legislative act pro-
posing to require railroad corporations to
pay the cost of the abolition of grade
crossings; state supervision of munici-
pal finance, as embodied in the English
local government board; the taxation
of shares of stock in foreign corpora-
tions; the question of the abolition of
west bound differential freight rates in
New England; the present system of
taxation in Massachusetts; further leg-

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Six.)

JAPANESE BUSINESS PARTY

TODAY ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

DR. PRINCE LAUDS

GERMAN TOWNS

Chairman of Committee of

One Hundred Returns En-

thusiastic Over Sense of

Cleanliness He Investigated.

Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the

executive committee of the "committee

of 100," on his arrival from Europe to-

day said:

"I had heard and read that the ad-

ministration of German cities was far

ahead of that of ours, but I was hardly

prepared for what I actually saw. I

took every opportunity that presented

itself to study the results of German

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we have a great deal to learn from

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if the American workman could see for

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administered city can do for the com-

fort and well-being of the citizen, what

it can do to make the surroundings of

the poorest home attractive, he never

would permit the shiffling machine gov-

ernment to which he is accustomed.

Of a city the size of Boston, he said:

"I was astonished at what I saw.

There were no streets swarming, as in

large American cities, with children who

had no other place to play. The streets

on which these homes were located were

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of the city and that means cleaner than

any part of Boston. The same was true

of the back yards and alleyways and

places that here would be dirt holes."

GRAND TRUNK HEAD TO QUIT.

LONDON.—It was announced today

that at the end of the present year Sir

Charles Rivers Wilson will retire from

the presidency of the Grand Trunk rail-

road of Canada. C. M. Hays, the general

manager in Canada, will succeed to the

title of president.

BOSTON OPERA COMPANY SINGS
FIRST REHEARSAL IN NEW HOME

Signor Conti's Artists Try
Acoustic Properties of the
Beautiful Auditorium on
Huntington Avenue.

"AIDA" IS SELECTED

The first rehearsal of the Boston
opera company in the beautiful new opera
house on Huntington avenue took place
Monday evening. The singers performed
on a Shakespearian stage, without cur-
tain or scenery of any kind, except a
large canvas which the scene painters
happened to have in place, for a back-
ground.

The whole affair was a gentle modula-
tion from a Jordan hall rehearsal to the
dress rehearsals for which in a few days
the stage will be ready.

Of course, singers, chorus and orches-
tra did well, not because they were in
the new opera house, for they seemed
not to be aware of that, but because
under the patient and enthusiastic di-
rection of Signors Conti and Menotti
they have been doing well for a year.

The opera selected was "Aida." Signor
Conti, musical director; Arthur Goodrich,
assistant musical director.

The cast was as follows: Aida, Ev-
(Continued on Page Seven, Column Five.)

MR. HILL FOLLOWS

STEEL CARD INDEX

TESTIMONY TODAY

District Attorney Continues

on Same Line of Apparent

Victory of Monday in Trial

in Ford Hall.

DEFENSE OPPOSES

District Attorney Hill today continued

his apparent victory of Monday by fol-

lowing up closely the same line of testi-

mony which was presented on Monday,

and he succeeded in getting before the

jury about 50 of the cards in the card

index, which was vigorously fought by

counsel for the defense.

The prosecutor in his opening argu-

ment declared that he could produce evi-

dence of a secret association between the

steel concerns of New England and

through which all of the concerns in-

volvement were dominated.

Today's presentation of the cards of

the card index gives Mr. Hill an advan-

tage in the future conduct of the case.

This trial was started in the fifth

session of the criminal superior court, and

was from there transferred to the second

session. From there it went to the third

session, and eventually it was removed

from the courthouse to Ford hall.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ENGLAND'S BUDGET MAY BE SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF PEOPLE

London Times Today Says Government Considers the Referendum if Lords Reject Financial Bill It Proposes.

PLAN IS OUTLINED

LONDON.—The assertion that the Liberal government is considering the submission of the finance bill to a referendum of the nation is made prominently by the Times today.

Special legislation would be necessary to take this unprecedented step. But the Times announces that the government has long been considering whether, should the House of Lords refuse to pass the bill, it should at once appeal to the people by referendum to discover whether the majority was for or against the budget. A bill providing for the referendum in this particular case and sanctioning the necessary expenditure would probably follow.

"It is presumable," says the Times, "that if the referendum resulted in favor of the budget the government would again send the finance bill to the House of Lords, confidently expecting that it would be passed. If it were not passed there would necessarily be a dissolution and a general election on the issue of the veto by the House of Lords."

"If the House of Lords should pass the bill on its second presentation it is uncertain what action the government would take in regard to dissolution."

The Times asserts that the ministry officially assumes that the House of Lords will pass the finance bill, taking what the government regards as the constitutional course. But being aware of the possibility of the rejection of the bill, they have not only considered the referendum, but have examined very carefully with the aid of expert advice the financial situation which would result from such rejection. The ministry is confident that if an appeal is made shortly the majority of the electorate would favor the budget.

The "no compromise on the budget" banner nailed to the staff by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer and Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, has not been accepted by King Edward as disposing finally of his hope of reconciling the warring factions. The King has abandoned his intention to proceed to New Market for the races and remains in town today to consult and advise the party leaders.

Although there is reason to believe that the King personally does not like the budget, there is no doubt that he would be still more adverse to having the country launched into a constitutional crisis which would most likely follow the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.—Vaudeville.
BOSTON.—The Three Wives.
CASTLE SQUARE.—The Circus Girl.
CLYBURN.—The Innocent.
GLOBE.—The Squaw Man.
HOLLIS STREET.—The Patriot.
KIMBLE.—The White Man.
MAJESTIC.—The House of the Future.
PARK.—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
TREMONT.—The Candy Shop.

Boston Concerts.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m. David Stephens, song recital.
FRIDAY, Oct. 15.—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m. second Symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16.—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m. Geraldine Farrar and Olga Samoff; 8 p. m. second Symphony concert.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Battle."
ALHAMBRA.—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.
ASTOR.—The Man from Home.
BELASCO.—The Millionaire's Failure.
BROADWAY.—The Midnight Sons.
CASSINO.—The Girl and the Wizard.
CIRCLE.—The Girl and the Wizard.
COLONIAL.—Vaudeville.
COMEDY.—The White Man.
CRITERION.—The White Man.
DAILY.—The White Man.
EMPIRE.—The White Man.
GAIETY.—The White Man.
GARRICK.—The White Man.
HACKETT.—The White Man.
HAMMERSTEIN.—The White Man.
HERALD SQUARE.—The White Man.
HIPPODROME.—The White Man.
HUDSON.—The White Man.
IRVING PLACE.—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR.—The White Man.
KNICKBOCKER.—The White Man.
LIBERTY.—The White Man.
LYRIC.—The White Man.
LYCEUM.—The White Man.
MAJESTIC.—The White Man.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.—Educational Opera.
Tuesday evening, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."
Wednesday evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
Thursday evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
Friday evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
Saturday afternoon, "Faust."
Saturday evening, "Faust."
MAXINE ELLIOTT.—The Passing of Time.
NEW AMSTERDAM.—The Love Cure.
SAYO.—The Awakening of Helena.
WEBER.—The Climax.
WALLACK'S.—The Fourth Estate.

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.
BUSH TRAP.—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—Mme. X.
GLOBE.—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Third Degree.
MAJESTIC.—Vaudeville.
PEOPLE'S.—Vaudeville.
POWER.—Vaudeville.
PRINCE.—Vaudeville.
STUDENT.—Vaudeville.
WHITNEY.—Vaudeville.

NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY FORMED WITH BRITISH CAPITAL

Object of Institution Is to Give English Investors Opportunity to Participate in Sound Enterprise and Aid in Development of Country.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The new National Bank of Turkey, to which Sir H. Babington Smith has been called from his post in London as secretary of the postoffice to be president, has been formed with British capital as a result of Turkish cooperation. The main object of its establishment is to give British capital an opportunity to participate in sound enterprise in Turkey and in the development of the country generally. This development is felt by those interested to be possible under the new regime as it was not under the old.

The British government has encouraged the formation of the bank, and there is good reason to believe that the Turkish government also will welcome its establishment under British auspices. The bank will, of course, be a shareholders' bank, the headquarters being at Constantinople. The fact that it is at the request of the British government that Sir Henry Babington Smith has accepted the post may be taken to imply that the government is anxious to encourage the new venture by providing a government servant to supervise it, but it does not, of course, imply any government guarantee.

Sir Henry Babington Smith is not a stranger to Constantinople. He was here for three and a half years (1900-1903) as representative on the council of the Ottoman bank. It may be remembered that when Turkey made an arrangement with her creditors after the Russo-Turkish war this council was set up to administer and collect certain revenues which were handed over to the foreign bondholders in satisfaction of the debt. Sir Henry has therefore considerable acquaintance with both the country and its finances. He is also not without experience of the financial system of this country, for he was private secretary to Mr. (afterward Viscount) Goschen during the time that he was chancellor of the exchequer.

For ordinary purposes Constantinople is already well provided with banks. The idea behind the new National Bank is not so much to enter upon ordinary banking business, though that will not be refused if it is found desirable to take it up, but rather to assist in the development of the country by industrial enterprises.

The new bank will, it is hoped, be ready to begin business almost at once. Its formation really marks a stage in the development of the country, and has only been rendered possible by the advent of the new form of government, and the promoters feel that if British capital is inclined to take part in the development of the country it may be of very material assistance through this bank.

During the six years Sir Henry has been at the British postoffice many new developments have taken place, the chief of which is, perhaps, the settlement of the telephone question. Sir Henry has been responsible for carrying through the negotiations by which the whole system of the National Telephone Company will become the property of the British government at the end of 1910. The establishment of government control over wireless telegraphy and the adhesion of Great Britain to the international convention on wireless telegraphy were also carried through by him. He took part in the postal congress at Rome in 1906, which resulted in some reduction in the rates of foreign postage, and he was, of course, in charge of the British postoffice when the agreement with the United States of America for an Anglo-American penny post was arrived at.

ARRANGE FOR TESTING HOUSES
(Special to The Monitor.)
FRANKFURT, Germany.—The international cotton conference at its sitting here arranged for the establishment at various ports of cotton testing houses similar to the one at Havre, and for systematic reports of moisture in American cotton received from American ports.

The conference also decided to issue a list of names of merchants who are selling American cotton on the new weight contract. The conference believes that the adoption of this contract will lead to great improvements in the baling of American cotton.

CALL ATTENTION TO NEW RAILROAD
Swiss Newspapers Declare German Line in Alsace Was Probably Constructed for Military Purposes.
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Swiss German newspapers have been calling the attention of the Swiss government to the new German railway in Alsace, which, extending from Danemarie to Pitterhausen, nearly touches the French and Swiss frontiers. They point out that such an expensive undertaking passing through a sparsely populated agricultural district which has no need of such communication and cannot possibly render it profitable, can only have been constructed for military purposes, in order to carry an army rapidly before the French fortress of Belfort and thus turn the strongest position in the northeast of France in the event of war.

AMERICAN MONEY MEN IN MONTREAL
MONTREAL, P. Q.—The United States monetary commission, which is visiting Canada for the purpose of making an enquiry into the Canadian banking system and other matters, met in the board room of the Bank of Montreal.

They had a conference with Sir Edward Clouston, who explained the workings of the Canadian banking system. Afterwards they were the guests of Sir Edward Clouston at luncheon at the Mount Royal Club, where they met Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Messrs. R. B. Angus, C. R. Howse, H. V. Meredith, H. S. Holt, E. L. Pease and John Knight, who had accompanied the members from Toronto.

GERMAN COMMERCE FAST INCREASING IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to The Monitor.)

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—A notable instance of the success of the cooperation between German finance and German commerce occurred recently in the case of the Victoria Falls and the Transvaal Power Company, where large orders for machinery went to German firms as a condition of the financing of the company by the Dresdner and Deutsche Bank. During the last few years Germany has materially strengthened her hold upon the market of South Africa for machinery, woolen and cotton goods, cutlery, jewelry and manufactured leather articles, while the British manufacturer is steadily losing ground in several directions.

From the superiority in many cases of her local representation, the strides made by Germany are admittedly due to the support of German manufacturers—first, by shipping subsidies and railway rebates granted by the state; and, secondly, by the cooperation of the great financial houses.

MAY SUBSIDIZE NEW COMPANY

(Special to The Monitor.)

MONTREAL, Ont.—It is expected by shipping men here that the West India commission will advise in connection with the proposed closer trade relations between Canada and the British West Indian islands, either the extension of the present transportation service from Montreal, or the subsidizing of another company. When that is effected Canadian farm products will be able to compete with American goods, while with a judicious preference arrangement, West Indies fruit would come to this country in large quantities.

PREHISTORIC VILLAGE.
(Special to The Monitor.)

ROME.—Important evidence of a prehistoric village of the neolithic period has been discovered at Lama, in the province of Abruzzi, by Professor Dosso. The find includes earthenware basins, tiles and stone weapons, besides remains of huts which had been erected close together, proving that a village had existed there.

London Letter

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The gillies and tenantry on the estates of Balmoral, Aberfeldie and Birkhall were entertained at supper and a ball recently at Balmoral castle. There were some 300 guests present. The King himself came with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Henry and Princess Mary of Wales. The Balmoral Highlanders lined the passage from the dining-room to the ballroom and acted as guard of honor to the King. His Majesty led the royal quadrille with the Princess of Wales, and remained until after midnight.

PREMIER OBJECTS TO LIGHTING RESOLUTION

A resolution was proposed recently in the Cape House of Assembly to the effect that a lighthouse should be erected about 20 miles south of Capetown. Mr. Merriam, the premier, declined to accept the resolution on the ground that it was not necessary. The admiralty had, he said, offered the government to bear two thirds of the cost of a survey of the coast which was more important than a lighthouse. He maintained also that a wireless telegraph installation was a more important matter, and he recommended that the question should be referred to the Union Parliament.

SEPTEMBER MAKES RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

The output during the month of September constituted a record for the year with a total of 15 vessels and 44,900 tons, while the total for the previous month was 18 vessels and 43,000 tons. The total for the nine months of this year is 161 vessels and 267,300 tons.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY BUILDING NEW HALL

The Cordwainers' Company are building themselves a new hall in Cannon street on the site of the old one which has recently been demolished. Of the many existing city guilds the Cordwainers' Company is one of the oldest, having been in existence about the time of the Conquest. The hall now in course of construction will be the fourth the company has possessed, the first having been built early in the fourteenth century and destroyed in the great fire of London. The second hall was demolished in 1788 and replaced by the one that has just been pulled down. There are various other flourishing city guilds connected with the leather trade, as, for example, the girdlers, curriers and leather sellers.

AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

PARIS.—Mary Garden as Monna Vanna at the Opera proved better in this role than its original exponent and aroused the enthusiasm of a crowded house.

"COMPLETION" OF RIVER NILE IS OCCASION OF REJOICING

People Look Forward to This Annual Event and Crowds of Natives Spend Night in the Open Air on Banks of the Stream.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO.—Although civilization has somewhat altered the nature of the ceremonies with which the "completion" of the Nile is signalized each year, it is nevertheless an occasion of undoubted rejoicing on the part of the people.

The 11th Bauna (June 17) is the night on which, according to ancient tradition, the phenomena take place which are associated with the beginning of the rise of the river, and crowds of natives spend the night in the open air on the banks of the stream.

About a fortnight later the "Munadi-el-Nil" or Nile cries begin their rounds, announcing every morning to the villagers more or less accurately the progress made by the rising water. These cries are accompanied by boys, trained for the purpose, with whom they enter into loud and protracted dialogues, explaining how the Nile rises and what benefits it entails. Toward the middle of August these "Munadi" and their juvenile attendants are seen to be carrying flags, as a sign that the "Wafa-en-Nil" or "completion" of the Nile is at hand. According to the conventional reckoning the river Nile is complete when the water reaches the sixteenth cubic of the Nilometer. It is at this point that the "Munadi" collects from the villagers his "backsheesh" for the services that he has rendered.

The day after the announcement of the "wafa" comes the date for the culminating point of the ceremonies—the historic cutting of the dam across the Khaliq (canal) at Foun-el-Khalig. This ceremony, which once was performed with great pomp and solemnity, has been interfered with by the fact that the canal is now filled in to provide for the operation of the old Cairo tramway.

But although the occasion has been shorn of some of its picturesque quality, the spirit of the ceremony still remains, as was testified to by the exuberance and grandeur of this year's festivities. The proceedings started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when, amid a salvo of 21 guns, the Akaba, with her cargo of official guests, towed by a tug, left Boulac arsenal and majestically made her way up stream. She was attended by two smaller craft, all profusely decorated,

and with military bands playing on each bank. Amid the great enthusiasm of the many thousands who lined the river banks, and the booming of guns—the native glee during the ceremony catered to his peculiarity—the Akaba and her attendant fleet entered the narrow arm of the river at Rodah island and anchored off the Khaliq. There was a great concourse of vessels on the river, all gaily bedecked with bunting. It seems truly fitting that the scene of this ceremony should be staged on and around the historic waterway along which all the rulers of Egypt from time immemorial have made their triumphant progress.

Toward dusk every one disembarked and betook himself to the Selamluk tents. Here each had to take up his position with a due regard for precedence. Europeans fumble over the vexed question of precedence, but not so the average native. He seems to know exactly where to bestow himself. As one made one's way from the highest seats to the lowest, one was greatly impressed with this, and with the fact that all was carried out with a quietness and a sense of decorum which might well serve as a lesson for the control of western festivities. It was a very brilliant and picturesque scene, as all had put on their gala robes, uniforms and kuffans.

The Governor of Cairo, H. E. Ibrahim Pasha Neguib, presided over the proceedings. Napoleon I. is said to have done likewise in 1798. Knowing what an eye for effect the first consul had, one can quite believe that he would seize on an important occasion like this. After the necessary questions had been asked and satisfactorily answered, the Sheikh El Bakri El Sadni, Grand Mufti of Egypt, drew up and signed the quaint "Hojje," setting forth that the Nile was "complete," and giving permission to the people to pay their taxes. This was the signal for the singers and musicians to start their performance. A magnificent display of fireworks was then given—without it no native festival would be complete—and the official part of the program was thus concluded. The jollifications were kept up throughout the night by the thousands upon thousands of natives who had come in from all parts.

MILITARY MEN TO FORM CABINET
Governor-General of Finland May Ask Officers in Russian Service to Accept Appointment.
(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG.—It is reported here that as a result of the Finns of all parties positively refusing to accept office under present conditions, the governor-general of Finland contemplates forming a Senate from the Finns now in the Russian military service to replace the senators who last month notified him that they would not accept reappointment to office. The immediate cause of this imbroglio was the Russian cabinet's insistence on the Finnish Senate assigning \$4,000,000 annually as Finland's contribution for the defense of the empire. The Finnish Senate would only agree to contribute \$2,000,000.

CHINA ACTIVE IN DRILLING MEN

(Special to The Monitor.)
ST. PETERSBURG.—Following reports recently received as to China's remarkable military activity, a telegram from Shanghai, published in the Russian press, has aroused a great deal of attention in military circles. It is said that soldiers are being drilled carefully in every part of China exclusively by German army instructors. So well has this work been carried out so far that at present China has at its disposal no fewer than 200,000 soldiers all trained and drilled on the best European methods. Military maneuvers on a large scale are to be held near Shanghai during this month. The Chinese minister of war has decided to build large gun and small arm factories near Peking, in Shanghai, and in Pechili.

OFFICIAL NOTE EXPLAINS BUDGET

(Special to The Monitor.)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—From an official note explaining the budget the increase of import duties is justified only on the ground that money has to be found. The real deficit is almost 11,000,000 guilders (about \$4,580,000), of which 5,000,000 guilders arise on the ordinary service. The estimates for the ministry of foreign affairs provide for the re-establishment of the Dutch consulate-general at Cape Town.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.
LONDON.—The British government has issued official notification of the renewal of the Newfoundland fisheries vivendi.

COMING SESSION GIVES PROMISE OF BEING HISTORIC

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The coming session of Parliament promises to be an historic one, says the Free Press, the local government organ, in a recent article, inasmuch as it will witness the official birth of the Canadian navy. While the details to that effect have not been absolutely completed, there is reason to believe that the legislation to create the navy will be introduced under the title of the naval defense act.

"It will probably be found that the naval proposals which follow the passage of this naval defense bill will involve the construction of 12 vessels of the cruiser and destroyer classes. The cruisers will, as announced by Premier Asquith, be of the Bristol class, while the destroyers will be of the river type.

"While the distribution of these vessels is as yet a matter for future decision, it is expected that nine of them will be stationed on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific.

"The amount of money which Parliament will be asked to vote for the navy is likely to be in the vicinity of twenty million dollars. This, of course, will be capital expenditure. There will also be an annual outlay for maintenance and upkeep, which the experts place at somewhere in the vicinity of three million dollars, and perhaps more.

"It is also probable that Parliament will be asked to request the British admiralty to loan Canada an obsolete warship to be used as a training ship for the cadets and the men who will, in course of time, man the Canadian navy. Negotiations, however, on this point have not yet been terminated, and there is a possibility that this may be left to some future session for approval.

"The same condition is understood to exist in regard to the negotiations between the Canadian government and the admiralty in reference to dry-docks. The naval experts are believed to have expressed the opinion that the construction of new and larger dry-docks on both coasts is a paramount necessity, exceeding in importance even the construction of a Canadian navy. But the Canadian government is, there is reason to believe, disinclined to accept that view without further information, and it would not be beyond the realm of conjecture to predict that when the naval plans are submitted to Parliament, it will be found that this question of dry-docks may be left over for future decision."



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Leading Events in Athletic World

FOUR UMPIRES WILL OFFICIATE IN GAME AT DETROIT TODAY

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Detroit	3	2	.600

(Continued from Page One.)

the third game of the series Monday with a score of 8 to 6. It was a most exciting contest and was not decided until the last man was out.

One of the largest crowds that ever attended a ball game in this city witnessed the contest, despite the fact that conditions were anything but favorable.



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston.)
HONUS WAGNER.
Star of Monday's baseball game.

to such a battle. The majority of the spectators were anxious to see the Detroit team win out, but they were forced to acknowledge that their team was clearly outplayed and were very generous in their applause of the brilliant work of the visitors.

It was the first time that the local public had a chance to see Wagner in action, and they saw him perform in his best form. His playing could hardly have been improved upon in any department of the game. He made some brilliant stops, threw to bases perfectly, hit in his best form and his base-running was as fine as could be asked for. Schmidt was rather weak in throwing to bases, but much of the credit must go to Wagner for his fine running. His all-round work was much superior to Cobb's.

The ineffectiveness of Summers and the fielding of Crawford and Schmidt was largely responsible for Detroit's defeat. In the first inning, when the Pittsburghs made five hits and Detroit a number of errors, the visitors got a lead that rendered the further fight almost hopeless. Jennings' men, however, never gave up until the last man was out. Both sides made brilliant plays. Clarke made one beautiful running catch of a long fly, and better at the bat, getting two hits, but he had no chance to show his speed on the bases. His second hit was a long two-bagger that would have gone for a home run only for the ground rules. The score:

PITTSBURGH.

AB	R	H	TR	PO	A	E
Byrne, 2b	1	2	2	2	2	0
Leach, c	4	3	2	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	4	1	0	5	0	0
Wagner, ss	5	1	4	4	2	0
Miller, 2b	4	1	0	0	2	1
Abstein, 1b	4	1	2	3	8	0
Wilson, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Gibson, c	4	0	0	0	5	1
Maddox, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	8	11	12	27	12

DETROIT.

AB	R	H	TR	PO	A	E
D. Jones, lf	5	2	2	0	0	0
Bush, ss	5	1	1	1	4	3
Cobb, cf	5	0	2	3	0	0
Crawford, c	5	0	0	0	5	0
Pollock, 2b	5	1	3	5	0	0
Storley, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
T. Jones, 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0
Schmidt, c	4	0	0	0	0	2
Summers, p	4	0	0	0	0	2
Willett, p	2	0	0	0	0	2
McIntyre, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	1
Works, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	6	12	15	27	12

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Pittsburgh.....5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2
*Batted for Willett in seventh. *Batted for Works in ninth.
Two-base hits, Delahanty 2, Cobb, Abstein, Leach. Hits of Summers, 4 in 1 inning; off Willett, 2 in 6th; Jennings, 2 in 4th; 2 in 6th; Stolen bases, Wagner 4, Leach, 1; on bases, Detroit 8, Pittsburgh 6. First base on balls, off Maddox 2, off Leach 1, off Willett 1, off Leach 1, off McIntyre 1, off Works 2, off Mullin 2. Wild pitch, Summers. Time 2h. 5m. Umpires, L. Longthorn and Johnstone.

NEW BEDFORD MINE SOLD.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., The New Bedford Baseball Club is no longer the property of James F. Smith and Joseph A. Burke, but is now owned by a stock company with Thomas F. Marshall president, Walter MacPhail, secretary, and James Shanks, James F. Smith and Al. Jones, A. J. Query as the board of directors. At a meeting of these financially interested in the new corporation, Monday night, the necessary legal papers for the transfer of the stock were signed and the organization perfected. The question of appointing a manager for next season was considered and it was generally believed that the club would be well managed.

MANY CHANGES IN YALE LINEUP

The Return of Captain Coy and Andrus Causes Coach Jones to Make a General Shift of Line Positions.

NEW HAVEN—Taking advantage of the return of Captain Coy and N. A. Andrus of Yale's 1908 eleven, Head Coach Howard Jones made a number of shifts in the lineup. The coaches decided to have experienced men at the tackle, and so Andrus went to right tackle in place of Lilley, instead of to his old position at left guard.

Lilley was put in at left guard, where Cooney has been playing this year, and the center position was filled by Cooney. The latter weighs 75 pounds more than either Hyde or Francis, who have been playing that position, and he played there on '08 class team in his freshman year, as well as at Exeter. He dropped back into his original position in good shape, and it is understood that it was his request as much as anything that brought about the change in the lineup. Captain Coy went into the signal drill but did not go into the scrimmage and will not play against West Point. He declined to remain on the sidelines any longer and went in at full-back, with Messenger and Murphy for his half-backs. In this way Coy played all through the signal drill, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and then retired to the bench, letting Denning take his place in the scrimmage.

The lineup for the scrimmage was: Kilpatrick l.e., Hobbs l.t., Lilley l.g., Cooney c., Guebel r.g., Brown r.t., Logan r.e., Howe q.b., Messenger l.h.b., Murphy r.h.b., Denning f.b.

Phillips and Daly, the first-string backs, are being rested, and it has not been decided whether they will play before the Amherst game; but in all probability they will be used for a part of the West Point game.

The coaching staff has been added to by the arrival of Bigelow, captain of the championship team of 1907 and field coach last fall. He will be here for several days, and will train the linemen in their new positions.

PRESENT JUBILEE Y. C. CUPS TONIGHT

BEVERLY — Tonight the Jubilee Yacht Club will present the cups won during the racing season to the following winners:

Albert Vittum cup, to be held for a year by Charles R. Prichard, owner of the power boat Elsie; season's trophies, first to C. R. Prichard, second to A. L. Silva, third to John T. Doyle and Chester Waitt; Hon. Francis Norwood cup, A. L. Silva; Senator C. B. Bray cup, C. R. Richards; Councilor Samuel Cole cup, Carl Larcom; Congressman A. P. Gardner cup, A. L. Silva; Mayor Charles H. Trowt cup, James T. Doyle and Chester Waitt; Dr. John H. Dearborn cup, Frank Pickering; Louis S. Smith cup, Frank A. Guinivan; Frank A. Guinivan cup, Stephen J. Connolly; Stephen J. Connolly cup, Walter Alley; Congressman A. P. Gardner sailing dory cup, Ralph Davenport.

Large pictures will be presented by the owners of the winning boats in the power and sailboat divisions of their craft for the meeting room.

MATHEY IS NOW TENNIS CHAMPION

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's tennis championship was won here Monday by Dean Mathey, 1912, of Cranford, N. J., for the second successive year. He defeated Burnham N. Dell, 1911, of Morris-town, N. J., after a spirited match. Both men played brilliant tennis. Although Mathey had his own way in the first two sets, Dell made a splendid rally, winning the third set. After Mathey had him 5 to 4 in the fourth set, with one point for the match, he drew up on Mathey, making it a deuce set, 9 to 7 in favor of Mathey. Scores: 6, 4, 6, 1, 3, 6, 9, 7.

Two years ago Mathey was the national interscholastic champion and was twice winner of the Princeton interscholastic tourney.

Bowling Results.

MARKETMEN'S LEAGUE.

Team	1	2	3	Totals
Boston Beef Co.	455	473	474	1402
C. P. Whitaker	440	422	400	1342
Park Sausage Co.	445	424	417	1305
Logan, Johnson Co.	447	444	415	1306
E. A. Hanley Co.	424	424	426	1274
M. Mangini Co.	445	425	463	1333
M. D. Cressy Co.	433	516	459	1388

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Team	1	2	3	Totals
First	432	427	437	1296
Traveler	419	417	429	1265
Transcript First	369	411	440	1220
Post	401	424	401	1226
Monitor	409	388	420	1217
Journal	396	390	432	1218
Transcript Second	397	411	411	1209
Record	375	416	398	1189
Globe Second	402	371	381	1154

ANGUS IS NOW GOLF CHAMPION

George R. Angus is the new golf champion of the Brae Burn Country Club. He obtained the honor by defeating W. E. Stiles in the final round of 36 holes. His match against Stiles was close and he won 2 up and 1 to play. William Chick, last year's champion, failed to qualify this year, and Gilbert, the champion two years ago, and at present the state champion, did not play in the tournament.

STRONG COLLEGE GUARD.



P. E. WALLER, 1910.
Princeton varsity football team.

LIGHT PRACTISE FOR HARVARD MEN

First Secret Work of Year Is Held in the Stadium With Several Varsity Men Out.

The Harvard varsity football squad had its first secret practise of the year Monday and from now until the Yale game it is expected that a part of each day's practise will be held behind closed gates. The work was short and easy, and no scrimmaging was held, the men being out only about an hour.

Both the first varsity and the substitutes were drilled in new formations, going through the plays at first with the coaches directing every movement, and later running them off at top speed.

A number of the best men were given a lay-off, among them being Captain Fish, who was at the locker building for a few minutes, but did not go on the field; McKay, Brown, Rogers and Wigglesworth.

The first team lined up for signal practise as follows: Houston L. J. Withington l.t., Dunlap l.g., P. Withington c., Fisher r.g., Hooper r.t., L. Smith r.e., O'Flaherty q.b., Corbett l.h.b., P. Smith r.h.b., Minot f.b. Minot showed up strongly, and P. Smith was again back in shape.

A number of substitutions were made as the practise progressed, Sprague going in for Houston for a few minutes, Bush relieving the younger Withington and Perkins going in at center for a short time. Of the backfield men Frothingham and Leslie were used most of the time on the substitute team, along with Morrison, Pierce and Long. O'Flaherty was sent in at the start, and in the last few minutes Galatti was at quarter on the first, while Coach Daly handled the second, and both teams were sent through their signals at top speed.

Coach Blagden returned after an absence of two weeks, and will assist Kersberg in coaching the linemen, Knowlton and Greene, who were coaching last week, have returned to their homes, Daly and Leary were also on hand, as was Haughton, Burr, John Cutler and Hurley.

HARVARD CREWS ARE SHIFTED

A number of changes have been made in the second and third Harvard varsity crews. Cudaby, a former Georgetown man, who rowed on the third crew for a short time last year, took Loring's place at No. 2 in the second; Loring replaced Whitney at No. 3, and he in turn replaced Wiggins at bow. Shillito went from bow to No. 7 in the third, and Wiggins filled his former position.

These changes seemed to increase the effectiveness of the stroke of both crews. The third rowed a much longer stroke and manifested increased power at the finish. The second, too, showed increased power at the finish and also more assurance at the catch.

The varsity's work is showing considerable improvement. Stroke Cutler succeeded in getting more life and dash into his men and also in passing back a beat in which the finish bore a more nearly correct relation to the rest of the stroke.

ORDERS.
Varsity—Stroke, Cutler; 7, Wald (capt.); 6, Newton; 5, Bacon; 4, Strong; 3, Metcalf; 2, Leslie; bow, Sargent; coxswain, King.
Second crew—Forster, Higginson, Hooper, Balch, Waite, Loring; Cudaby; bow, Whitney; coxswain, Vorlives.
Third crew—Richardson, Shillito, Eaton, Beane, Hoar, Parker, Howell, Wiggins; coxswain, Rempton.

MRS. MARSHALL WINS CUP.

The women's fall handicap cup at the Allston G. C. was won by Mrs. I. F. Marshall by her victory over Mrs. Dee by 1 up in the final match. In the semifinals Mrs. Marshall won from Mrs. Crocker by 1 up, and Mrs. Dee defeated Miss M. Ward 4 and 2.

PRINCETON TEAM FAILS TO DEVELOP TO SUIT COACHES

Absence of Several of the Best Candidates Makes Practise at Team Work Backward.

CUNNINGHAM A STAR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The work of the Princeton football team during the past week has been rather disappointing. In spite of the fine material on hand this year the team has not developed as rapidly as was expected and the coaches are working hard to overcome the poor showing made recently. The chief fault to be found is the fumbling. The backfield is still losing the ball just when it gets the chances to score and so has not been able to run up any large scores. In the game with Villa Nova the one touch-down made by Princeton was made on a "fumble" when McCroman got one of Villa Nova's fumbles and carried it over for a score. And so it has been in the practise games. The varsity could run the ball down to the scrubs' 10-yard line and would then lose it on a fumble. The game with Villa Nova brought out the fact that Princeton has found a drop-kicker in Cunningham. In spite of poor passing, he kicked two very pretty goals from the field, scoring six of Princeton's 12 points. Reid is still doing the punting, but is not getting enough distance into his kicks.

Hart played his first game of the year against Villa Nova. In his fullback position he did some fine work carrying the ball and was particularly good at backing up the line. The students look to him especially to star at the latter work and believe he is the man to stop the line plunging which has lost them the Yale games for the last two years. He tackles low and hard and backs up many good plays.

Reid is playing a strong game at half-back and is especially effective at short end runs. He can find the hole in the line and is a hard man to tackle. Welsh at end has been playing a good game and follows the ball closely. McFadyen is still getting defensive work on the scrubs and the entire line has been getting a good deal of the coaches' attention to make it play low. The men rely too much on their size and weight. Captain Siegling and McCroman are a good set of tackles and are very fast at getting down the field under punts. They keep the ends lusting to get down ahead of them. W. C. Booth '00 has been down coaching the line and John DeWitt was back for a day, so that they will not suffer for want of good coaching and hard work. Helping the runner has been especially emphasized and in this the line men are all good. They help him to keep his feet and drag him along.

The poor showing made by the team against Fordham was very disappointing, but Cunningham saved the day by another field-goal. This makes three goals out of five chances for him. Three of the regular men did not play, Hart, McCroman and McFadyen. The team was slow and could not make up by their line plunges what they lost by Fordham end runs and successful forward passes, a trick which Princeton could not work. Hart was badly missed when it came to defensive play.

Secret practise started last week and will continue this week. Behind closed gates the team work at new plays and tricks until 4:30. Then the undergraduates are allowed in to the last part of the scrimmage.

A decided brace must be taken this week and better work done against Virginia Polytechnical Institute and Sewanee. A good deal of attention will be given to falling on the ball and recovering fumbles, as the men showed themselves very poor at this last week. Every one is hoping for some cold weather, as it will greatly help the team when it comes. The frequent punting has kept the heavy men on the jump, and against lighter and faster teams they have had trouble in keeping end runs, but have no difficulty in stopping teams from gaining much through the line.

TECHNOLOGY HAS FORMAL REQUEST

Manager Pierson of the Technology track team received this morning the first intimation from the advisory council of the I. C. A. A. A. that the use of the Technology course was wanted for the annual cross-country run on Nov. 20. The letter merely stated the bare fact that the course was desired, and the advisory council on athletics at the institute feels that before granting the request they should know what is expected of them on that date.

Maj. F. H. Briggs, chairman of the council, when seen this morning said: "We cannot tell as yet whether the race will be run over the Technology course or not. The letter that Manager Pierson received contained only the statement that the course was wanted and did not say what was expected of us. The matter will probably be settled one way or the other in a few days."

CLASS TRACK MEET AT ANDOVER.
ANDOVER—The annual fall track meet for the classes at Phillips Andover Academy will come tomorrow afternoon on the campus.

CAMPBELL AND NICHOLLS WIN

Former Defeats Tom Anderson and Latter Jack Hobens in Semi-Finals of the First Division.

In one of the finest golf matches seen on the links of the Brookline Country Club, Alex Campbell of the Country Club defeated Tom Anderson of Montclair in the first division of the semi-final round of the open golf tournament of that club by 1 up. While Campbell failed to equal his record-breaking score of the qualifying round, he was but one stroke higher. Their cards:

Alex Campbell.....	5 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 5—39
Tom Anderson.....	4 4 4 5 4 2 5 4—36—75
Tom Anderson.....	5 4 4 4 4 3 5 6—40
G. Nicholls in 3 up and 2 to play.	

The other semi-final match in this division was won by Jack Hobens over G. Nicholls in 3 up and 2 to play. P. M. Whittemore, the Brookline Country Club amateur, put up a remarkably fine contest against Alex Ross in the semi-final round of the second division, forcing his professional opponent to play an extra hole before getting the match. Mr. Whittemore's game was worthy of a professional.

The other semi-final match in the second division was won by Isaac Mackie over Donald Ross by 1 up. Their playing was very even throughout.

The first players to complete their foursome matches were T. M. Sherman and John Jones, who played against John Shepard, Jr., and A. H. Fenn. They finished even up at 78 strokes. The wonderful playing of Alex Campbell was the feature of the qualifying round Monday. He not only won both the morning and afternoon prizes, but got the record for the new links in the morning, scoring a 74, and he equaled his own record in the afternoon.

It was the strongest field of golfers that ever played at the Country Club. It included nearly all the best professionals of the east and David Foulis from Chicago. The amateurs made the total number of starters 38.

Jack Hobens was second to Campbell, playing both his rounds in 76, a remarkable performance on a difficult course, which was strange to him. Tom Anderson, a younger brother of Will Anderson, also made a 76 in the morning with a 3 at the third and a 3 at the home hole. He looks exactly like his brother and hits the ball in about the same style. Isaac Mackie and Gilbert Nicholls both had 159 for the day's play, and one of them will be in the match play of the first four. They will play off hole by hole the first thing this morning, the winner meeting Jack Hobens and Campbell meeting Anderson.

The amateurs were led by P. W. Whittemore of Country Club, getting in the second four. In the second four also were Alex Ross and Donald J. Ross. Mr. Whittemore was drawn against Alex Ross. D. J. Ross will play either Mackie or Nicholls, who will come down from the first four. The prizes are \$60 to the winner, \$40 to the runner-up, and \$20 to the semi-finalists.

H. R. Johnstone was the second amateur to finish, being thirteenth with 168, and T. M. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., was fifteenth, tied with two professionals for fourteenth place.

Alex Campbell, Country.....	74	74	148
J. Hobens, Englewood.....	76	76	152
T. Anderson, Montclair.....	76	82	158
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills.....	80	79	159
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington.....	78	81	159
Donald J. Ross, Oakley.....	81	80	161
Alex Ross, Brae-Burn.....	80	81	161
P. W. Whittemore, Country.....	80	81	161
John Campbell, Springfield.....	78	83	161
T. L. McNamara, Wollaston.....	79	81	160
M. J. Brady, Commonwealth.....	81	82	163
John Jones, Weymouth.....	87	83	170
H. R. Johnstone, Country.....	81	87	168
W. L. Dow, Fall River.....	82	86	168
John Campbell, Country.....	87	81	168
T. Sherman, Yarmouth.....	83	85	168
L. Springer, St. Andrews.....	80	89	169
W. E. Ryall, Camden, Me.....	83	86	169
W. Maguire, Winchester.....	81	88	169
D. McNamara, Country.....	84	85	169
T. M. Sherman, Utica.....	80	89	169
D. Hunter, Essex County C. C.....	81	88	169
T. Edwards, Hollywood.....	81	88	169
John Campbell, Hingham.....	83	86	169
G. H. Lyall, Bellevue.....	85	84	169
R. Kimball, New Bedford.....	86	83	169
A. H. Lloyd, Allenton.....	80	89	169
J. Barnes, Westchester.....	82	88	170
A. H. Fenn, Poland Spring.....	91	80	171
B. Jones, Woodland.....	80	92	172
R. R. Freeman, Wollaston.....	97	84	181
E. C. Tarbell, Wollaston.....	95	86	181
M. C. Clavin, Wollaston.....	96	85	181
H. Strong, Apawamut.....	96	85	181
D. Foulis, Chicago.....	92	89	181

*Amateurs. *No cards.

WORK STARTED ON BIG ICE RINK

Active work was started Monday on Boston's new ice rink, when H. S. Evans, the great skating champion, turned the first sod. The arena will cover a ground area of 61,000 square feet, and is situated on St. Botolph street, a short distance from Massachusetts avenue.

Hockey will be seen at the arena under ideal conditions, and in Boston, with so many colleges and schools, the interest in this game will be exceedingly great. One of the biggest handicaps to the development of this great game in New England has been the lack of artificial ice, and with such a rink as is now being erected the game should grow fast in popularity and quality.

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FREE CIRCUS
RED-HAIRED PEOPLE
FREE ALL DAY THURSDAY
Treats souvenirs to the first 1000 ladies purchasing tickets between 10 and 11 a. m. Free ticket to Unique Theater.
Mechanics Building

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Within the last fortnight no fewer than seven scores under 70 have been recorded in our pages. A. C. Lincoln did 69 at Felixstowe, and J. H. Taylor did a 67 on the same course. H. Hilton had a 67 at Ashford Manor and W. E. Reid a 69 at Benstead Downs. W. Binnie did 69 at Dodhead Burntisland. J. Rowe a 66 at Ashdown Forest and T. Lamb

FIRST OF EIGHT LYNN GRADE CROSSINGS ABOLISHED SOON



CHATHAM STREET RAILROAD PASSING.

Picture shows intersection of highway and Boston & Maine tracks that is the center of activity at the present time.

LYNN, Mass.—The first of the eight grade crossings of the Boston & Maine railroad to be eliminated in this city will have been completely abolished within a fortnight. Thrice the original number of men have been assigned to the undertaking this week and track raising and street depressing are progressing simultaneously.

Chatham street is the center of activity. There the task of the gravel crews, the tamperers and the shovellers is nearly at an end. From a point several hundred yards east of the East Lynn station the tracks have been raised to a maximum height of six feet without entailing a moment's delay in operating trains through Lynn, and the work of filling is progressing steadily toward Silsbee street bridge. The slopes of the grades on each side of the crown at

Chatham street are nearly to the top of the grade stakes.

Excavations on Chatham street, north of Sanderson avenue, have reached a considerable depth, preparatory to the tunneling under the railroad tracks, and stores and houses are being left high in the air, reached only by temporary steps from the new street level. It will be some time before affairs can be straightened out there and the resumption of traffic permitted. Trestling for the tracks while the subway is being dug through is now in place.

The next point of attack will be the freight yard at West Lynn, where the main line and Saugus branch tracks come together on ascending grades.

Boston & Maine officials say it is doubtful if much work is done this winter at the grade crossings in the business section of the city, where permanent concrete and steel bridges are to be constructed.

FINAL REPORT SENT SECRETARY OF NAVY BY BOARD IN BOSTON

The special board of naval officers of which Rear Admiral William F. Swift, commandant of the Boston navy yard, is president, which was convened to make recommendations to Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer on the subject of navy department reorganization, has completed its report, and the papers have been forwarded to Washington.

Rear Admiral Swift and others who know the recommendations refuse to divulge them, but it has become known that one of the important proposals is for dividing navy yards into four departments, each in charge of a general manager, who would be captain of the yard.

It is said that this recommendation can be put into effect without legislation. Besides the report of the regular board, a supplementary report has been made by Rear Admirals E. K. Moore and E. D. Taussig.

EIGHT ARE HEROES IN SALEM'S CREW

Eight sailors of the scout cruiser Salem now at the Charlestown navy yard are heroes. The Secretary of the Navy has given to one man a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100, to another a letter of commendation, and to six others mention for meritorious conduct.

The honor, one of the most gratifying to befall one ship's crew of the navy for a long time, is the result of the recommendations of Commodore Keys of the cruiser to acting Secretary of War, Rear Admiral William P. Potter. It is the outcome of acts of heroism performed on the cruiser last month, when a tube in one of the steam boilers was forced out of the hole in the lower drum into which it was expanded.

John King, a water tender, is the seaman to whom the money and medal of honor are awarded. Oiler Fred Bancroft obtained the commendatory letter and the following seamen are recognized for meritorious conduct: George Damer, Thomas Davis, Charles E. Briggs, Michael M. O'Connell, William G. Guiney and James A. Ryan.

PRESIDENT DIAZ OFF TO BORDER

CHIHUAHUA—President Diaz, on the presidential train, is expected to reach here tonight and will be entertained for two days. From here he will go to El Paso to meet President Taft. President Diaz is accompanied by his staff and the minister of war and marine.

EL PASO, Tex.—Troops have begun arriving on the Mexican side of the border for the Taft-Diaz meeting. Gen. Albert Meyer, who will command the American troops, has arrived. President Diaz will reach Juarez Friday evening.

OFFICES SOUGHT BY MALDEN MEN

There are four candidates in Malden for three positions as representative. Thomas P. Riley, Democrat, seeking a reelection. While the Republican nominees are Gen. A. E. Bliss, Charles E. Dennett and Lynde Sullivan.

George H. Fall has announced his candidacy for mayor on an independent platform. Friends believe Charles R. Elder will be a candidate while ex-Mayor William A. Hastings is also being spoken of. George L. Farrell has announced his candidacy.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BEVERLY.

D. D. G. M. A. W. Beckford and suite paid an official visit to Liberty lodge of Masons last evening. There was a large attendance and a collation was served at the close of the work.

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Councilor Samuel Cole, the Rev. A. J. Derbyshire, the Rev. B. R. Bukely, the Rev. F. W. Adams, Mathew Robgen, E. E. Gaylord, G. F. Goldwaite and C. B. Brown were the speakers at the fortieth anniversary banquet of the Avenue Methodist church last evening. The Ballou Club will meet this evening at Ballou hall.

MILTON.

The movement to organize a cooperative bank at Mattapan has been revived and the following officers have been elected: President, Wilbur F. Beals; vice-president, W. H. Crosby; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Landers. The bank commissioners will be petitioned for a charter this week.

The first regular meeting of the Milton Education Society for the fall season will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, in Assembly hall.

Work is completed on that part of Brook road between Center street and Church's lane which has been macadamized.

MALDEN.

A reception will be given the Rev. Harry D. Rudolph and wife at the Edgeworth chapel this evening.

The ladies of the Malden Club will hold their first matinee whist of the season at the club rooms in the Browne building Friday afternoon.

Bids for the construction of the new Revere school will be opened this week. Miss Arline V. Russell of Clark street, who goes to Farmington this week to teach, was tendered a farewell reception at her home Monday evening.

CHELSEA.

At the Soldiers Home this evening Mrs. Carrie E. Melton of Malden will be in charge of an entertainment for the veterans and tomorrow the Daughters of Veterans of Malden will give an entertainment. Oct. 17 the Salvation Army will conduct services.

The board of control is to have a conference with the Metropolitan Transit Association for the purpose of securing the extension of the Elevated tunnel service with 5-cent fare through Chelsea and Revere.

CAMBRIDGE.

Bids for making additions to the Webster school are to be submitted to the building department by Oct. 18.

The Cambridge Republican Club will hold a banquet Oct. 20, at Trade Association hall.

The committee on highways will give a hearing in city hall tonight, in answer to a joint petition of the telephone company and the electric light company.

"Evangeline," the Rev. Dr. A. T. Kempton's illustrated lecture will be given at the First Universalist Church tonight.

READING.

The Y. M. C. A. directors have placed the association building at the disposal of the Congregational church on Tuesday evenings until the new church is completed.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Old South church opens its season tomorrow evening with a harvest supper.

The Mens Good Fellowship Club begins a new year Friday evening with a reception and supper at Masonic hall, to be followed by an illustrated talk on Labrador by Frederick M. Brooks.

NEEDHAM.

Miss Grace M. Moseley entertained the members of the Farther Light Society of the First Baptist church at her home Monday evening.

The educational section of the New Century Club met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Gray on Dedham avenue to form a current events class.

The annual convention of the Norfolk County League of Y. M. C. A.'s will be held in the M. E. church at Needham Heights Oct. 30 and 31.

HYDE PARK.

J. Frank Chase, secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, will address the Methodist Church Mens Club this evening.

The Young Mens Club of Christ church meets this evening.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Clarendon Congregational church holds its annual meeting Thursday afternoon.

The Baptist Womens Foreign Missionary Union meets this evening.

SOMERVILLE.

The Woman's Union of the Prospect Hill Congregational church will give its first supper of the season this evening.

A business and social meeting of the Berian Brotherhood of the Union Square Baptist church will be held this evening.

The Mrs. George O. Brastow tent, No. 12, Daughters of Veterans, will give a harvest supper in the G. A. R. hall, city hall annex, tonight.

WATERTOWN.

There was a large attendance at the opening meeting of the Watertown Improvement League and Board of Trade in the town hall Monday evening.

The annual roll-call of the First Baptist church will be held this evening.

The autumn bazaar of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will be held tomorrow afternoon and evening.

WEST ROXBURY.

Following the removal of the white pole, at Severance avenue and Center street to a point midway between the avenue and Burroughs street, the city is laying a crosswalk at the new stop.

Sunday, Oct. 17, will be observed as rally Sunday at the Roslindale Baptist church. The children of the Sunday school will give a concert.

A special meeting of the Jamaica Plain Indian Association will be held next Tuesday evening to elect officers.

MELROSE.

A committee from the school board is to appear before the board of aldermen next Monday evening on appropriations for supplies.

Work has commenced at the Melrose depot of laying out the new approaches to the station.

A plan is on foot to appoint a joint committee of the board of trade and the board of aldermen to secure suitable locations for two concerns now looking for sites here.

REVERE.

The Unitah Club has elected these officers: President, Miss Simpson; vice-president, William J. Davidson; secretary, Miss Edna Harris; treasurer, Sidney Clark; financial secretary, David A. Craig.

Work has commenced on the big amusement enterprise at the beach which will be ready for next season.

Socialists are doing active work for Samuel L. Siegel, nominated for representative from the twenty-seventh district.

EVERETT.

Fred P. Greenwood has entered the contest for the Legislature as an independent candidate.

The annual meeting of the Union church will be held tomorrow evening.

The Mens Club of the Congregational church will hold its first entertainment this evening.

The old chapel of the Courtland Street church has been sold to Capt. Samuel Sewell.

DORCHESTER.

Frederick Manning Brooks spoke before the members of the Field and Forest Club in the Dix Street church last evening on Labrador.

The forty-first anniversary of Benjamin Stone, Jr., post 68, G. A. R., will be observed in Grand Army hall, Park street, this evening.

The open meeting of the Pilgrim Womens Literary Club was held yesterday afternoon.

MEDFORD.

The Ladies Society of the Methodist church has elected as a board of officers to have charge of its annual fair: Mrs. Ida M. Smith, Miss Ella M. Allen and William H. Magoun.

A commission consisting of Robert M. Morse, Judge William Wait and Charles B. Barnes, Jr., has been appointed to investigate the causes of delay in civil cases in the courts.

A special ladies' night has been arranged by the Medford Club for Oct. 15.

NEWTON.

The William H. Davis Club of the Eliot Baptist church and the Universalist church of Newtonville held their opening meetings Monday evening.

Garden City lodge, N. E. O. P., held its third annual harvest party in Old Fellows hall, Monday evening.

There was a good attendance at the first of a series of six entertainments given by the Auburndale Village Improvement Society at Norumbega hall Monday evening.

DRAMATIC CLUB MEETS TONIGHT

The Harvard Dramatic Club, one of the recent literary organizations of Harvard, will hold its first meeting of the year tonight at 9 o'clock, in the assembly room of the Harvard Union. Prof. G. P. Baker, instructor of drama, will speak, and E. E. Hunt, president of the club, will outline the work for the coming season.

It is understood from Mr. Hunt that six large plays written by members of the club are now being considered for performance this year by members of the club.

Six one-act sketches will be given at intervals of a month.

TO HONOR DR. COOK.

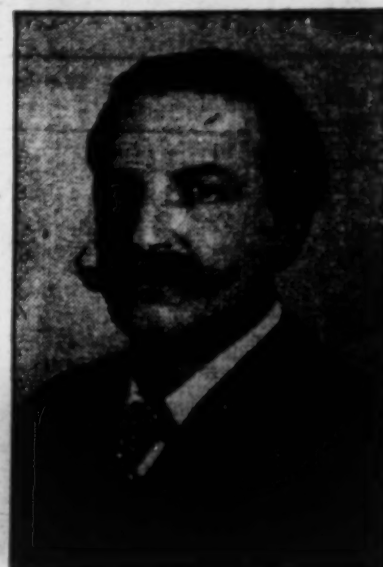
NEW YORK—"The freedom of the city" will be given to Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, at a special meeting of the board of aldermen to be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday. Resolutions giving the "freedom" will be passed and an engrossed copy of them will be presented to Dr. Cook enclosed in an engraved mahogany cabinet.

BANK RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON—The closing of the First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., is reported to the comptroller of the currency today. The comptroller has appointed John W. Schofield receiver. The assets and liabilities of the bank at the time of the last report were \$667,701.78 each.

TACTICS INSTRUCTOR FOR TECH.

Capt. Alpha T. Eaton, U. S. A., retired, is detailed as professor of military tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He will assume his new duties about Oct. 25, relieving Maj. Fred Wheeler.



Prof. Willy Hess

Concert-Master Boston Symphony Orchestra, Founder and First Violin Hess-Schroeder Quartet, Renowned in two continents, writes.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin Co.

Dear Sirs:—I write to offer you my sincere congratulations on the manufacture of your very beautiful pianos,—they are to me matchless. As you are aware, I have heard the Mason & Hamlin piano at many concerts given by my Quartet, and with Orchestra; and it has been my constant companion at my home. It has never failed to meet all the demands, however exacting, made upon it, and I believe that the Mason & Hamlin pianos excel all others in the essential qualities which go to make up an artistic piano of the very first quality.

(Signed) PROFESSOR WILLY HESS.

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What Other Editors Are Saying

THE press of the country is giving much praise to New York for the splendid success of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The following comments taken from the exchanges of The Christian Science Monitor reflect briefly the opinions of the editors on this event.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—The greatest celebration that the new world has ever known, the greatest naval pageant and the greatest civic display, with historical footnotes, that has been seen on the North American continent has occupied the entire week in New York.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—For a city that has been looked upon by so many in other parts of the country as a cold and selfish financial center, New York has done herself proud.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—New York has finished her Hudson-Fulton celebration and feels the better for having had a mighty pleasant holiday. The American metropolis really has shown its ability to forget its turmoil and bustle and selfishness and for a little time display a likable human side.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS—The Hudson-Fulton celebration is a fine thing, a gorgeous pageant that will be memorable for many a day. But it is just as well that a show like that comes infrequently; seen once a year, it would soon pall.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—New York is a great city in its way, but it doesn't know how a celebration of the Hudson-Fulton sort should be conducted.

GENEVA (N. Y.) DAILY TIMES—New York made no mistake in honoring the two men whose glory she celebrated. The one made known the site on which the great American metropolis is built, and the other made possible the greatness of that metropolis. To them be the honor and the glory they so richly deserve.

KANSAS CITY STAR—And the Hudson river deserved all the homage that was paid to it. Unlike certain other waterways that might be named the Hudson river has been making itself useful for 300 years.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—According to all accounts the Hudson-Fulton celebration was a great success. It was a happy thought to unite the memory of the seventeenth-century explorer and the nineteenth-century inventor in this way, for they are typical of a very great proportion of all that American history and development signify.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—The best thing about this Hudson-Fulton celebration is the dedication of the Palisades park on the opposite shore from Manhattan. That preserves to the people forever one of the most picturesque spots in the country, and one which was fast disappearing before the quarryman's power.

BOARD SUBMITS BRIDGE REPORT

The report of the board of army engineers to recommend a plan for changing the Boston & Maine bridges over the Charles river has been returned to the senior officer of the board. It is said that a new proposition has been made which will save the Boston & Maine several thousand dollars in the elimination of at least one bridge.

ROYAL BLUE FLYER IN COLLISION. PHILADELPHIA—The Royal Blue Flyer of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from New York to Washington today crashed into a shifting engine at the Belmont yards of the Philadelphia & Reading railway. There was one fatality.

ASK BOND BIDS TODAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—City Treasurer R. T. Tift will receive bids today for an issue of \$900,000 municipal bonds.

EXHIBIT OF POLAR RELICS IS SOUGHT

Boston-1915 Committee Corresponds With Explorers Club of New York Regarding Display.

Negotiations are being carried on between the Boston-1915 committee and the Explorers Club of New York for a polar exhibit to be given at the 1915 exposition at the old Art Museum in November.

This club has gotten together a collection of articles pertaining to various kinds of explorations, including the sledge of Anthony Fiala, which is an interesting relic, not only of his expedition, but also that of Baldwin, of which he was a member.

Boston-1915 meetings were held at Watertown, Wakefield and Winthrop Monday evening. The Watertown Improvement League and Board of Trade devoted its October gathering to a discussion of what the movement means to that town, and what can be done locally to assist.

The speaker was John H. Fahey of the Boston-1915 directorate. Boston's parks, streets, and transportation routes, he said, were planned when the people were satisfied with having attained a certain growth, and it was part of the work of Boston-1915 movement to help the organization of the city get together in the development of their future plans. The meeting selected a committee consisting of George S. Wright, Charles M. Abbott and Joseph R. Keefe to cooperate with the movement for the benefit of Watertown.

JEWEL FOR NEW GRAND MASTER.

MILLBURY, Mass.—Charles B. Perry, the new grand master of the Massachusetts Odd Fellows, who is expected to return today from the national convention held in Seattle, will be presented with a jewel from the Morning Star lodge Oct. 29.

WAKEFIELD POST GIVEN GAVEL. WAKEFIELD, Mass.—H. M. Warren post 12, G. A. R., was last night the recipient of a gavel made from a piece of the keel of the United States frigate Constitution. Comrade David K. Starbuck made the presentation.

Associated Press United Press

A News Bureau of Our Own in London Nearly 500 Special Correspondents All Over the World

The worthy reading from all these in the two cents' worth of reading in

The Christian Science Monitor

A daily paper not a year old, yet ranking with the best of them.

By carrier and on the newsstands.

NOTED BOSTON MAN PROVIDES A MILLION DOLLARS FOR PEACE

Edwin Ginn, the Publisher, Sets Apart That Amount and Accrued Earnings for the Great Cause.

EXPLAINS HIS AIM

One million dollars with whatever accumulations that sum may have gained when it shall become available, has been provided in the will of Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, for the advancement of universal peace.

Moreover, Mr. Ginn will contribute \$50,000 annually to the peace cause during the remaining years of his life.

For several years Mr. Ginn has been at work interesting business men, and among others has found Andrew Carnegie a firm believer in the project. Mr. Carnegie is likely to give a handsome sum that may be added to the fund, Mr. Ginn says. Mr. Ginn has labored independently of the organized peace advocates. He says:

"It is my aim to unite the business men of the world in a great permanent association which shall have for its object the suppression of war. Until now men have organized to kill one another. This organization that I propose will aim to keep men from killing each other."

"It is not our desire at present to bring statesmen or politicians into the fold. With the money I shall give and whatever others may add I hope we shall be able to arouse enough interest to bring the governments of the world to our point of view. When the business interests of the world demand peace the governments will yield."

"When we have won over the governments we shall have one international army to preserve the peace of the world. And as the nations gain confidence in this international army the independent forces will be gradually decreased until there remains about enough to do police duty. The international army will not interfere in revolutions or domestic affairs. That will be left to the nations themselves."

URGES AMENDMENT IN THE HEPBURN ACT TO PRESIDENT TAFT

SPOKANE, Wash.—Sweeping changes of vital importance to all parts of the country will be made in the Hepburn act if the amendments proposed to President Taft during his recent visit to Spokane by Henry M. Stephens, chief counsel for the petitioners in the Spokane freight rate case, are embodied in the interstate commerce regulations, now in operation.

The adoption of these recommendations will give the shippers equal rights in enjoining unreasonable rates and make the commission an effective and impregnable body by devising ways and means of ascertaining and determining the actual value of railroad properties, also providing for the appointment of district commissioners and the taxing of attorneys' fees against the carriers in favor of the shippers in all cases where the petitioners are successful in whole or in part in their litigation.

As this presentation, including a review of Spokane's fight against the transcontinental lines, for equitable rates on westbound shipments from St. Paul and common points, was made at the request of President Taft, there are reasons to believe that his forthcoming message to Congress will recommend the adoption of these provisions in part or in full to successfully cope with the situation.

Mr. Stephens directs President Taft's attention to the fact that the law permits the railroad companies to go into the courts and ask for injunctions against the orders of the commission, whereas the law contains no similar provision with reference to the rights and property of the shipper. It is proposed that the law be amended so that the shippers will have the right to ask for a restraining order against unreasonable rates and that the court shall determine what is an equitable rate and then refer the matter to the rate-making body to fix and enforce these rates.

Another amendment provides for the appointment of commissioners for the various districts and territories throughout the United States.

GRAND TRUNK HEAD MAY QUIT. LONDON.—The Standard understands that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is about to resign the presidency of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. He has been president of the Grand Trunk since 1895.

RECALL RUSSIANS FROM PERSIA. ST. PETERSBURG.—The recall from Persia of General Snarski, the Russian commander, and the bulk of his forces, as reported a few days ago from Tabriz, is maintained. Only a small force is left to maintain order.

MAYOR BUSSE OFF FOR NEW YORK. CHICAGO.—Mayor Busse has left Chicago for New York. He left word that he was going to investigate the electric terminals of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford roads.

MAINE BANK OF VERY LONG STANDING NEARS A CHANGE

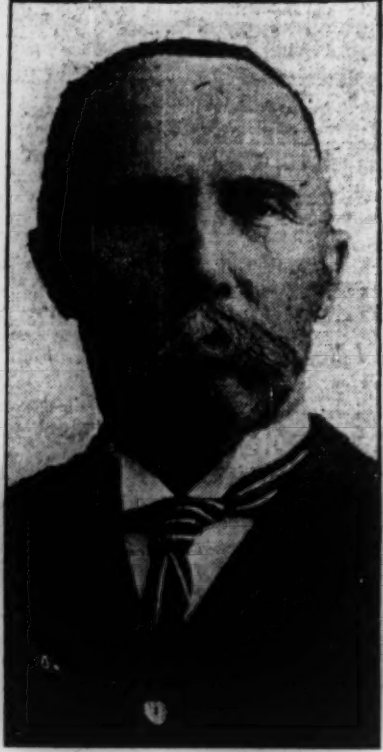
Gardiner Institution Granted Its Charter Before the State Was Separated From Massachusetts.

NOW NATIONAL BANK

GARDINER, Me.—This week will mark the passing of one of the oldest state and earliest national banks in Maine and the giving over to the care of new hands of \$1,300,000 annual business with Gardiner depositors' money. The stockholders this week will vote the Gardiner National Bank into liquidation, commencing on some near date, anticipating the opening of a new national bank, already well on toward organization.

Under the name of the Gardiner Bank a charter was granted Jan. 31, 1814, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, six years before Maine was separated from Massachusetts. Previous to the granting of the charter the inhabitants of this city were obliged to do their banking in Hallowell. The capital stock was placed at \$50,000. This organization when perfected was allowed to issue bills which were current all over the country and were never repudiated. At the first meeting Robert H. Gardiner, Maj. Peter Grant, Joshua Lord, Simon Bradstreet and Nathaniel Bridge were elected directors. The bank did a satisfactory and prosperous business. After the passage of the new national banking act it was given a charter March 23, 1865, under the name of the Gardiner National Bank, retaining its same capital of \$50,000.

The presidents of the bank have been Peter Grant, Samuel C. Grant, William B. Grant, William S. Grant, Joseph Bradstreet, W. E. Richards, Isaac J. Carr, J. C. Atkins, James Walker; and the cash-

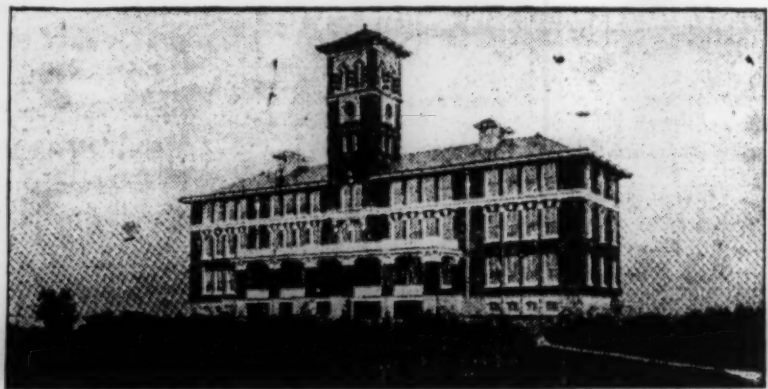


HON. O. B. CLASON, For some months past the acting president of the Gardiner (Me.) National Bank.

iers have been Sanford Kingsbury, Maj. Edward Swan, Joseph Adams, James F. Patterson, George F. Adams, Fred W. Hutton, Everett L. Smith, Alvin C. Harlow and Herbert M. Lawton.

Since the passing away of James Walker some months ago, O. B. Clason, who was vice-president, has been acting president. Mr. Clason is a lawyer, former president of the Maine senate, one of the trustees of the state normal schools and a genealogist and historian.

STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL COURSES ARE FREE TO BOYS



STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER, PA.

Named in honor of the statesman Thaddeus Stevens, who was largely instrumental in its founding. It is on the bank of the Conestoga river, and affords an education and trade free to boys of 16 to 18 years.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Through the generosity of the state of Pennsylvania, supplementing that of the far-sighted statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, the ambitious boy who avails himself of the chance to enter the Stevens Industrial school, in this city, will enjoy a golden opportunity. At no expense to himself, save that of effort, he will be furnished a complete knowledge of a useful trade, together with a substantial common school education.

This school was founded for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good English education, for training them in the habits of morality, economy and industry, and for teaching them mechanical trades.

The trades to be taught are carpentering, pattern-making, bricklaying and machinist. Courses in steam and electrical engineering may be added.

The school has well-equipped buildings and extensive grounds on the bank of

the Onestoga river in the eastern part of Lancaster.

To be eligible for admission the applicant must be between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and possess a good character. He must be able to pass examinations in certain of the common school branches of the public school and stand a fairly rigid physical test. Once admitted, the school becomes his home, where he remains almost the entire year, with leaves of absence at the holidays and for a month in the summer if he desires. The course requires three years.

Scholars are required to bring with them a plain outfit of clothing, but while at school no charge is made for boarding, clothing or instruction.

The domestic life of the school conforms as far as practicable to good family government. The scholars are divided into families, each having its own matron and its own distinct cottage, cared for by its occupants.

Prof. J. Otto Rantz is principal of the school.

PUPILS IN LONG ISLAND CITY SAVE LARGE SUM IN PENNIES

NEW YORK.—School children of Long Island City have saved pennies to the amount of \$30,385.55, according to a report just issued by the Long Island City Savings Bank, custodian of the fund. It is believed that in no other district in the country have children ever been known to save so large a sum. During the summer vacation \$5082.08 was withdrawn, indicating a desire to spend while enjoying the holidays.

The money was gathered through the instrumentality of the public school savings banks maintained in the schools. One boy, so the teachers relate, has for several years been saving funds to take him through college. He has now collected enough to pay for two years' college tuition and is still sparing what he can, drawing as little as possible and selling papers to enhance his meager income.

Long Island is one of the few places where bona-fide Indians can be seen in the neighborhood of New York. Chief Wyandank of the Montauk tribe, which occupies some portions of the island, brought himself into public notice by claiming land to the value of \$5,000,000. He has begun a suit at Riverhead to recover his claim.

The chief of the Montauks is a descendant of Sachem Wyandanch, whose heirs sold their property at Montauk Point to English settlers in 1663. His claim rests upon the law that white men might not acquire land by deed from Indians, unless by governmental consent.

The claim covers all the eastern end of Long Island.

New York has long claimed superiority over all other cities in the matter of enterprise in advertising displays. Broadway and other important streets of the city are noted for their ability to "turn night into day." But, according to reports from San Francisco, that city now possesses a sign the proportions of which eclipse anything ever seen in New York.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay in 1769 by Portola, and for the purpose of advertising the event, there has been constructed the largest sign ever erected. The sign has been cut on the sloping hills of an island in the bay and is 1300 feet long and 125 feet high. The words "Portola Festival, October 19-23," are arranged in two lines, each letter of which occupies a space 45x45 feet, the outline of the letters being 8 feet in width. The work has been done by digging trenches 8 inches in depth and filling them with lime, which shows clear and white against the green hillside.

HOTEL FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS. MINNEAPOLIS.—Two firemen were injured and property to the value of \$77,000 was destroyed when the Oxford hotel was burned to the ground Monday night.

NO-LICENSE REGIME BOOMS WORCESTER, SAYS MAYOR LOGAN

Executive of Largest Prohibition City Predicts Population of a Quarter Million by Aiding Industries.

GROWTH IS GREAT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor James Logan, in a special message to the city council, predicts that Worcester, which is the largest no-license city in the United States, would soon have a population of 250,000 if the industries were given reasonable advantages. He stated that the industrial growth in the past two years during the prohibition period had far exceeded that of any like time previously. He said, in part:

"The future of this city will be in a large measure determined by the manner in which the municipal problems for the next five or ten years are met and mastered. If a pernicious, short-sighted policy which does not wisely plan for the future shall obtain then the future growth of the city will be retarded. But if a broad-minded, intelligent policy shall dominate, Worcester with 250,000 inhabitants is an assured fact at no far distant day."

"The municipality should do everything in its power to strengthen industries now located here. To strengthen any one of our established industries will be worth more to the city than to spend time and thought on scores of enterprises that come seeking financial assistance. Having emerged from the recent industrial depression, Worcester during the past two years has made the largest additions to her industrial plants that have ever been made in the history of the city in like time."

After enumerating 25 plants that have built substantial additions within the time, the mayor continued: "It is the business of this municipality to see that every possible advantage shall be given to its industries in order that they be not placed at a disadvantage with corporations located elsewhere, for whatever helps Worcester industries will make work for the workers."

CHINA CONSIDERING SPENDING MILLIONS IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.—The Times today prints the following despatch from Washington: With negotiations for participation in a fourth of the Chinese \$30,000,000 loan still pending, the United States will have an opportunity to secure from China a \$20,000,000 loan all to herself within the next half a year, according to apparently reliable information here. The loan will be placed by China in pursuit of her recently announced policy of rehabilitating her army and navy at a total expense of \$200,000,000.

The first cost in this work of rehabilitation will come from the purchase at short notice of \$20,000,000 in munitions of war and naval supplies, including battleships. Baron Liang, son of Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng, former Chinese minister here, is on his way to this country at the head of an imperial commission to investigate the advisability of making the purchases here.

Baron Liang is expected to reach this country within two weeks, and the investigation he and his commission will make will have to do, it is thought, not only with American facilities for filling the orders promptly but with arrangements for floating the loan to make the purchases should it be determined to buy from America. It is pointed out in this connection that one of the chief reasons why this country was anxious to secure her fourth in the Szechuen-Hankow railroad loan was that this country should receive some of the orders for materials to be used in the road's construction.

It is considered certain that in the present case the same rule will apply, though the conditions will be exactly reversed. Here the purchases will be decided on first and the loan made afterward to pay for them.

How the remainder of the \$200,000,000 program will be financed is not clearly known and it is doubted that the Chinese government has definitely determined on its course so far ahead. The belief is strong, however, that if China finds herself able to carry out her costly program she will distribute her borrowings as she did the railway loan among the four most interested powers—England, Germany, France and the United States.

If Riffs UP

When you put our Luxurious De Luxe golden silk floor mattress in the sunshine, the silky fibres respond and fluff up—practically plump as when new. It's a wonder and costs only \$15.00. Full size (in 2 parts). Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi. To introduce them we give a \$1.50 Muslin (cotton) slip cover without extra charge. Money back if you are not fully satisfied.

The C. F. Wing Co.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

MEXICO INTERESTED IN BIG SAN ANTONIO SHOW IN NOVEMBER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mexico has planned great things at the international fair here Nov. 6-17. Official announcement is made from the department of fomento or promotion saying that the exhibit from the republic this year will exceed the efforts of bygone years. The immense display, which will be shown under hundreds of show cases requiring thousands of square feet of floor space, will begin reaching San Antonio a month before the opening of the fair.

Senor Albino R. Nuncio, Mexico's commissioner to all of the world's great fairs and expositions of recent years, is coming to San Antonio in a similar capacity. It will be under his guidance that the Mexican exhibit is to be arranged.

Mexico, long celebrated for its splendid hands, will send to the fair one of its greatest musical organizations. This is a special compliment from President Diaz, who has a keen interest in the success of the fair. The band will be one of the three renowned organizations stationed in the City of Mexico and all of which take their turn in playing for the presidential receptions.

Friday, Nov. 12, has been named "Old Times' Round-Up Day" and the committee in charge is planning to make it a banner day in both attendance and entertainment. The purpose is to bring together, for a day of sport and entertainment typical of those times, all old-time cattle men and "cow punchers," irrespective of present calling, who once engaged in the cattle industry on the open ranges of Texas, are the now ubiquitous barbed-wire prescribed limits to the round-up and the railroads dimmed the trail.

CHICAGO HAILED AS LIBRARY EXTENSION CENTER OF WORLD

NEW YORK.—"By the transfer of the American Library Association headquarters from Boston to Chicago and the incidental grouping of a number of related organizations, with the close cooperation of the strong state library commissions of the middle West, and the cordial sympathy of a progressive management controlling the policy of the public library, Chicago will become the most active center of library extension in the world," writes Henry E. Legler, newly appointed librarian of the Chicago public library, in the current issue of the Survey.

Graham Taylor, director of the Chicago library, says in the same issue of the Survey: "The appointment of Henry E. Legler and his acceptance of the position have a great public significance. For it is the first appointment to the librarianship of a great library to be made under the civil service law. This method of appointment is not in favor among the leaders of the library service of the country. The Illinois civil service law, however, left the directors of the Chicago public library no option whatever than to make the very best possible use of it."

Mr. Taylor also writes: "The coincidence of the removal of the American Library Association headquarters from Boston to the Chicago Public Library building and the coming of Mr. Legler promises to fulfill his prediction, written before his appointment, that Chicago is to become the chief library extension center."

The American Library Association is doing active work among libraries throughout the country. Its publishing board, which issues reference and index works and booklists, is one of the most important institutions connected with the modern library. It also publishes tracts on many subjects bearing on library work.

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CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES CONTINUES TODAY

PITTSBURG.—The second session of the international centennial celebration and convention of the Disciples of Christ, Christian churches, continued today with meetings in three places attended by thousands of delegates.

It is estimated that before Saturday, the day of the actual celebration, 50,000 members of the denomination will have reached the city.

The opening sessions Monday were held simultaneously in three places, Carnegie music hall and in two large churches. At a meeting of the managers of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, President A. McLean of Cincinnati presided. Simultaneous sessions of the convention were held Monday night in Carnegie music hall and Luna park pavilion. The delegates were welcomed by city officials. Responses were made by the Rev. A. C. Rankine of Adelaide, Australia, and the Rev. R. L. McElhatton of San Francisco.

Among the distinguished visitors to the convention are Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, C. C. Chapman, known as the "California orange king"; K. Ishikawa of Tokio, Japan, president of the Drake Bible College of that city, and six ministers from Australia.

Every hotel and lodging house in the city is full to overflowing.

BOSTON ELEVATED

How to Use the WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL

The Washington Street Tunnel, between Haymarket Square on the north and Eliot and Kneeland Streets on the south, has eight stations. These stations, with their thirty entrances and exits, amount to almost a continuous station under Washington Street. From them it is only a few steps to retail stores, business offices, hotels, theaters, public buildings, institutions, courts, historic buildings and points, banks, banking houses, clubs, newspaper offices, the Postoffice, the Stock Exchange, the Relief Hospital, the markets, churches, and other places of resort. Indeed, there are nowhere else in the world so many points of equal interest so accessible to any rapid transit thoroughfare.

Yet many do not appreciate the availability of these stations. Many do not know where to find the entrances most convenient for their own use, and others are unaware of the superiority of this line over some of the surface lines.

In order that our patrons may have a better knowledge of the facilities supplied by this Tunnel, we are publishing information concerning each of the stations.

Please Save This for Reference

No. 1

MILK STATION, Wall Signs GREEN

To Boston

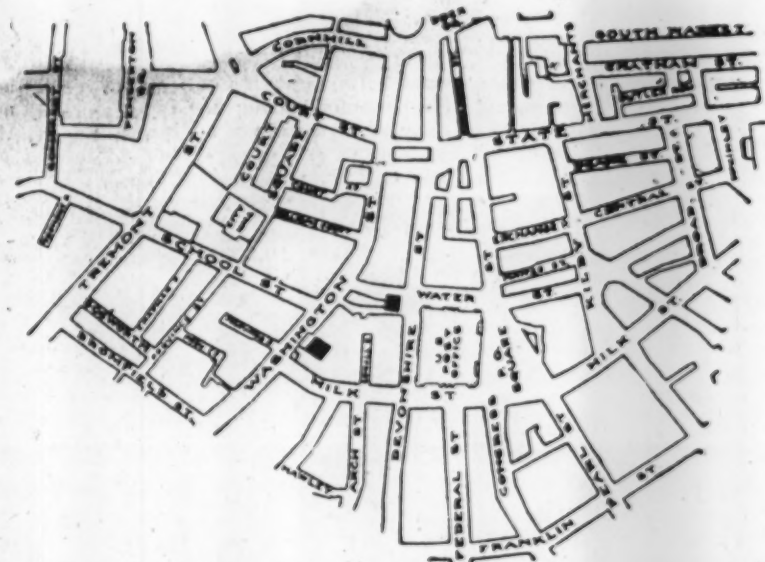
People from Everett, Malden, Medford, Arlington, Somerville, East Boston, Chelsea, Atlantic Avenue (South Station) and parts of Charlestown and Cambridge, by transfer, and also those from the neighborhood of the Sullivan Square, Thompson Square, City Square, North and Friend Stations, leaving the elevated trains at Milk Station by the exit at

Washington St.

next to the Old South Church will be within
10 yds. of Old South Church
25 yds. of Old South Building
40 yds. of Boston Transcript
150 yds. of City Hall
200 yds. of Parker House
235 yds. of Houghton & Dutton's
240 yds. of Tremont Building
20 yds. of Boston Advertiser
20 yds. of Boston Record
200 yds. of Wesleyan Hall
215 yds. of John Hancock Bldg.
310 yds. of First Nat'l Bank
and within a few yards of many points on School, Washington, Milk, Arch and Hawley Streets

Devonshire St.

between Water St. and Spring Lane will be within
30 yds. of banks and banking houses on Devonshire St.
35 yds. of the Post Office
33 yds. of the Federal Courts
33 yds. of the Sub-Treasury
36 yds. of the National Shawmut Bank
50 yds. of Boston Journal
80 yds. of Boston Post
87 yds. of Boston Globe
185 yds. of Stock Exchange
165 yds. of Young's Hotel
200 yds. of Ames Building
325 yds. of Scollay Square
330 yds. of Steamship offices on State Street
430 yds. of Pemberton Sq. (Court House)
and within a few yards of many points on Washington, Water, Devonshire and Congress Streets and Post Office Square.



Territory Served by Milk Station. Black Squares Show Exits and Entrances.

From Boston

By entering the Water Street entrance, and following the passageway to State Station, people may there take north bound trains for the stations and (by transfer) for the suburbs first above named.

By entering at either the Washington Street (next to Old South Church) or the Water Street entrance, people may take south bound trains for Winter, Boylston, Dover Street, Northampton Street and Dudley Street Stations, and (by transfer) for South Boston, parts of Brookline and Jamaica Plain, for Roxbury, West Roxbury, Forest Hills, Dorchester, Roslindale, Mattapan, Neponset and other points reached by surface cars.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

In the Realms of Music

ANTONIO PINI-CORSI of the Boston Opera Company will be the artist to take the part of the droll bachelor, Don Pasquale, in Donizetti's opera; he will also have the leading part in the other two operas in which the playful element rules, Puccini's "Maestro di Capella" and Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona." In all three of these pieces there is a roguish soprano whose pranks are balanced against the oddities of the buffo basso. A successful assistant of Pini-Corsi in "Don Pasquale" is Alice Nielsen. It is probable that these singers, both of whom belong to the Metropolitan Opera, as well as to the Boston Opera, will be heard together in "Don Pasquale" and in the little works of Puccini and Pergolesi. These operas can be mounted on the stage with little difficulty; the essential thing for their successful performance is the right buffo basso.

FIRST OPERA REHEARSAL.

The architects of the Boston Opera House are not yet ready to give up the keys of the building to the officers of the company, but now that the scaffolding is taken down from the proscenium arch they have surrendered the stage to Mr. Conti for rehearsals. The majority of the leading singers and the entire Italian contingent of the chorus have yet to arrive, but without them, the company and the school together provide Mr. Conti with enough Carmines, Santuzzas and Mimis, enough singers of the other principal roles and sufficient chorus to enable him to give all the rehearsals he chooses. The first opera practised on the stage of the new opera house was "Aida," which was sung on Monday with the new orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Conti and Mr. Goodrich. The singers were as follows: Miss Parnell, Aida; Mr. Hansen, Radames; Miss Rogers, Amneris; Mr. Archambault, the King; Mr. Pico, Amonasro; Mr. White, the High Priest.

David Bispham, who has just opened the recital season in New York, and who will open it Wednesday afternoon in Boston, is the same progressive singer today that he has always been. He comes here with a program so different from what is usually sung by baritone in recital that he seems sure not only to please by his own work, but to stimulate other singers to reform their habits. He thinks it will be well for his audience to hear some good singing in English, he thinks it will be well for them to listen to some songs by American composers. And so he will make the tremendous importance of the German song forgotten for a day; instead of coming with new subtleties of interpretation for a class of works which are already over-interpreted, he will come with some altogether fresh ideas.

A few of the famous European opera singers, escape being brought to America by the Metropolitan or the Manhattan or the Boston managers for one good reason or another. Often the reason is that



ANTONIO PINI-CORSI. Buffo basso of the Boston Opera Company, who will appear as Don Pasquale in Donizetti's opera.

The American managers offer of salary does not quite equal the high expectations of the singer, and sometimes the singer seems to prefer certain popularity at home to uncertain popularity in America. Marguerite Carre of the Opera Comique has lately made known her determination to refuse Metropolitan offers and to stand by the Parisians. Good artist as she is, she would probably have less praise in New York than in Paris, where Messrs. Hammerstein, Dippel and Russell have left scarcely a corporal's guard of singers to uphold the reputation of the opera houses.

Frederick Hastings, the distinguished young baritone, who made a favorable impression last winter at Symphony hall when he assisted Mme. Lillian Nordica in her recital, is to return here for a single appearance prior to his extended tour of the South and middle West. He will give a song recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Nov. 2, with the assistance of Arthur Foote and Andre Benoit, pianist. Mr. Hastings is to sing a group of Mr. Foote's more recent songs, with the composer at the piano, and he will also give some of Mr. Benoit's songs for the first time in Boston. The latter is already being acclaimed as among the most promising of the younger American composers. In addition to the many novelties which Mr. Hastings will introduce, he will also give several of the classic German lieder, which are seldom used nowadays, as well as a number of the modern Germans by Strauss, Wolf and Berger.

TURKEY-AMERICA STEAMER SERVICE TRIAL TO BE GIVEN

WASHINGTON—Following out the policy adopted by Secretary Knox to assist American manufacturers in securing their fair share of trade in the foreign markets, particularly the far east, South America and Turkey, J. L. Brode, special agent of the state department, has succeeded in having direct freight communication established between Constantinople and New York. The Helinque Steam Navigation Company has agreed to make the experiment, and will begin at once to take shipments. Two boats, one of 17,000 and the other of 15,000 tons, will make regular trips.

The annual imports of Constantinople amount to \$142,000,000, but the share of the United States will hardly average \$3,000,000, or less than 2 1/4 per cent.

GERMANY FROWNS ON OUTCRY AGAINST BRITISH IN EGYPT

BERLIN—The speeches of Egyptians, and the violent outbursts of Irish Nationalist and Socialist members of Parliament at the Young Egypt congress lately held in Geneva find scant sympathy in Germany.

The sentiments expressed are recognized as but the repetition of an outcry that has been heard in Egypt for decades and is confined to certain circles that have been striving to stir up opposition to British occupation. While admitting that the efforts to secure for the natives a larger share in the government of the country are quite intelligible, the more conservative newspapers deprecate the violence of the language which they hold is quite unwarrantable when employed against British administration of Egyptian affairs—an administration which in the judgment of perfectly impartial men has splendid achievements to show, especially in the economic and financial spheres.

The invitation extended to Herr Dernburg, the German colonial secretary, by the African Society and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to a banquet on his return from America has given great satisfaction in Berlin political circles. It is looked upon as an indication that English opinion has undergone a change, and that whereas formerly the German colonies were regarded in England as being quite valueless, they are now more fully appreciated, and consequently more interest is taken in their development.

Herr Dernburg who is accompanied by an agricultural expert of the colonial

office, will visit the cotton districts of America, with the object of gaining information that may be of assistance in the projected development of the cultivation of the cotton plant in German protectorates.

Emperor William, when in Munich on his return from the army maneuvers, was presented with a gold-mounted casket containing an iron statuette of the "Muenchener Kindl," which figures on the armorial bearings of the city, together with the gold medallion of citizenship. In replying to the address of welcome the Emperor said that as a proof of the cordiality of the sentiments which he entertained for Munich he had presented to the town the collection bequeathed to him in 1894 by Count Adolf von Schack. It was with real satisfaction, at the moment when he had prepared for the Schack Gallery a permanent home on the soil of Munich, he had received the medallion of honor.

Later the Emperor drove to the new building of the Schack Gallery, and in the Lenbach room, surrounded by artists and authors, his majesty addressed the prince regent, welcoming him to the new home of the collection. He trusted that the citizen of Munich and the stranger alike would derive pleasure and edification from the study of the gallery.

BOSTON FOURTH POSTAL CITY.

Boston is still fourth city in the United States, according to the postal receipts for September, which were \$511,632, compared with \$474,123 for a similar month last year.

News of the Playhouses

DRAMA IN LONDON.

A Farce and a Drama.
(Special to The Monitor.)

Mr. Anstey has confided to a newspaper correspondent that he is still proud to call himself a disciple of W. S. Gilbert. Gilbert's peculiar genius for topsyturvydom possibly awoke something of the same nature in the mind of the younger man. His first novel, "Vice Versa," brought him immediate popularity with young and old, while the "Man from Blankley's" and "Voices Populi" have been a delight to a large public from the fact that their fun has little subtlety and much good nature. Like the "Man from Blankley's," the "Brass Bottle" appeared some years ago in book form, and like the former work will probably enjoy a similar success. Indeed, the idea of the "Brass Bottle" is sufficiently fresh to hold the boards of the Vaudeville for a considerable time.

Horace Ventimore, a struggling young architect, releases from a brass bottle bought at an auction sale a grateful genie. This venerable gentleman, who has been forced into living a very retired life for the last few thousand years, naturally wishes to express his sense of gratitude to his young liberator, and the fact that his efforts are not exactly crowned with success is the misfortune of a man whose ideas have been for some time considerably narrowed.

Horace is about to give a little dinner in honor of the young lady he hopes to make his wife, and also to her respectable and thoroughly conventional parents. The worthy genie seizes his opportunity and converts the modest rooms of his young friend into a miniature oriental palace, and the respectable British family and themselves forced to sit on cushions, eat with their fingers and witness the dancing of eastern hours.

The whole affair turns out, as may well be imagined, a dreadful failure. No self-respecting British citizen would elect to take his meals on the floor, no British matron could possibly tolerate the presence of dancing girls; indeed, this last item proves too much for the young lady, and Horace finds himself likely to be a rejected instead of an accepted suitor.

But the gratitude of the genie has no bounds or limits. A wealthy client of Ventimore desires a comfortable country house, and instead there appears in the night an impossible Moorish creation with a lamentable absence of all sanitary arrangements. The client is furious, and the rising young architect's prospects look pretty black.

At this point the genie begins to recognize that his efforts are not being appreciated, and his feelings having been bottled up for some years, he fairly lets them go, and obliges the wealthy client to walk on all fours and bark like a dog, while Horace's father-in-law elect is changed into a one-eyed mule who spends his time in kicking his library to pieces.

The genie though a little huffy, as, however, nothing vindictive in his nature. Realizing that his ideas are not exactly up to date, and with a sense of disappointment at the existing condition of things, he retires again to the seclusion of his bottle. Still mention of his last action, which is thoroughly serviceable, must not be omitted. Not only does he restore everything and everybody to their proper shapes, but he blows out from every one's memory the unfortunate incidents he has so unwittingly brought about.

There is, however, one young man, anxious to supplant Horace in the good graces of his young lady, who has been forgotten by the genie in this last act of grace. This youth casually refers to the strange phenomena that have occurred in the previous three acts, and since neither of the old gentlemen has any recollection of barking or kicking, the poor young man is regarded as having taken temporary leave of his senses.

The idea of the play is so good, that, supported by capable acting and staging, it could not fail to go, and it certainly did on the first night.

It is to be regretted the "Great Divide," produced at the Adelphi theater, did not fulfill the promise of its first act, which certainly held the audience and called forth well deserved applause. The drama has the advantage of being thoroughly well acted, as, indeed to quote a London daily, most American pieces mostly are, but in spite of this the general feeling was one of disappointment.

Even Miss Wynne Matthison could not make the character of Ruth Jordan comprehensible. The scruples of the heroine are so curiously subtle, that sympathy for her actions is not gained by an audience that fails to understand her motive. The acting of Henry Miller, it is almost needless to say, has been so thoroughly appreciated that, with the help of Miss Matthison and an excellent cast, the play may have a not inconsiderable run.

Attractions Coming to Boston.

"The Circus Man," the comedy drama which Eugene Presley made from stories by Holman Day, is coming soon to Boston.

Miss Grace George is coming to the Hollis in "A Woman's Way," a pleasant comedy by Thompson Buchanan.

Miss Elsie Janis is coming to the Colonial in her musical comedy success, "The Fair Co-Ed." George Ade wrote the libretto.

"Hamlet" is in preparation at the Castle Square, and later we are to have "The College Widow," "The Education of Mr. Pipp," and other recent plays.

Harry Lauder makes his reappearance in Boston at the American Music hall on Oct. 25.

Albert Chevalier and Mme. Yvette Guilbert are among the interesting announcements of entertainers soon to come to Keith's theater.

AT BOSTON THEATERS.

Attractions That Held Over.

James T. Powers and his clever supporting company in "Havana" is providing Boston with bright musical entertainment of the cleanest and daintiest sort. Leslie Stuart's music has all the charm that made "Florodora" so well liked, and Mr. Powers as a sailor overshadowed by an unhappy matrimonial past is funny beyond description. The management will present to each lady at the matinee tomorrow a handsome bouquet of violets.

Thomas Wise as the good-humored, resourceful senator, and Douglas Fairbanks as his lively and aggressive secretary have in "A Gentleman From Mississippi" characters that are popular with the audience from the very rise of the curtain. Although every auditor knows the heroes are to triumph in the end, their course to victory in statesmanship, sentiment and friendship is followed with none the less interest and abundant laughter.

William Collier is always funny, whether the scene of his exploits is a Nevada mining camp or a London drawing room. Moreover, he takes quite a delegation from Nevada to London with him, and the resulting contrast of types gives rise to some hilarious scenes. Then back he goes to Nevada, where wealth and affection are awaiting him. The supporting company is clever in every part.

That merry musical comedy at the Tremont, "The Candy Shop," is announced to be in its last weeks in Boston. There is an unusually clever group of entertainers in this piece, and from Rook and Fulton and Frank Lator down to the individual members of the lively company each has full play for his or her talents. Every ingenuity of the stage producer has been employed to lend interest to stage groupings.

In insisting that "The Three Twins" is probably the funniest musical play of the season it should not be forgotten that the music is catchy and that the staging is an achievement of the craft of the stage manager. Miss Bessie McCoy frequently has 10 or more recalls for her "Yama Yama" song and really wonderful dancing, and Clifton Crawford provides unceasing amusement with his eccentric comedy.

"The Circus Girl" began the second week of its revival Monday at the Castle Square, and appears to have increased, if anything, its astonishing powers of entertaining the audiences at Mr. Craig's popular playhouse. Interest never wanes in Miss Young as the tumbler and sprightly wire-walker, Mr. Meek as the comical Biggs, Mr. Friebus as the gay gentleman from Paris, and all the other favorites.

Globe—"The Squaw Man."

Lieber & Co.'s production of "The Squaw Man," by Edwin Milton Royle, is wholly worthy of the large attendance that witnessed it Monday at the Globe Theater. The cast: Henry Wynnegate, Henry M. Hicks, Diana, Mabel Van Buren, Lady Elizabeth Wynnegate, Gertrude Price, Eleanor Hunter, Capt. James Wynnegate, Frank E. Pettie, Rev. Belchazar Chiswick, Geo. H. Wenden, Malcolm Petrie, Cecil Kingstone, Sir John Applegate, Sidney W. Borrow, Bishop of Exeter, Charles Mylott, Isaac White, Logan Paul, Tabwana, Joseph Stanhope, Nat-ur-ich, Phyllis Morton, Little Hal, Helen Chieffo, Cash Hawkins, A. C. Henderson, Nick, W. J. Kane, Hiram Doolittle, Margaret Chieffo, Mr. Hiram Doolittle, G. H. Wender, Big Bill, George W. Dey.

The author of this western play has given opportunity for clever acting in good dramatic situations with sharp contrasts, such as placing a humorous character over against a serious one and quickly changing the appeal from one emotion to another. The story is that of an Englishman sacrificing himself for the love of a woman, married to another, for whom in turn an Indian sacrifices herself that he may return to his loved one. It is not surprising to find this spirit of sacrifice for another's welfare in the white man, but it is attributing to the Indian a quality not often given to one of that race.

Two characters give the play a happy setting, Frank E. Pettie, as Capt. James Wynnegate, afterwards "James Carston," and George W. Dey, as Big Bill. Both men showed excellent poise at proper times, "Jim" as the sacrificing lover, and "Bill" as his bosom friend. Miss Mabel Van Buren, as Diana, the heroine, impaired otherwise good acting by dropping at times a climax before the audience was ready for it. Henry M. Hicks, as Henry Wynnegate, well portrayed a weak man, as did A. C. Henderson, as snarling Cash Hawkins, a rustler and bad man of the plains. Miss Phyllis Morton justified her part in the play on her first appearance as Nat-ur-ich, the Indian squaw.

Miss Loftus at American Music Hall. Incomparable mimic, accomplished actress and a most charming personality, all these combine in the art of Miss Cecilia Loftus, the headline attraction at the American Music hall this week. Miss Loftus does more than imitate her subjects. She actually reproduces them, so that when she presents Bert Williams one wonders why her face does not appear black to his vision, when it actually does to his imagination.

This imaginative element communicated by Miss Loftus' work is what makes it unique. She enters not only into the clothes, but into the very heart of Miss Stahl's Patricia in "The Chorus Lady." Then there are the nasal tones and mannered gestures of Miss Vesta Victoria and the infectious laugh of Miss Carrie DeMar. Both these ladies, we believe, would admit that Miss Loftus can look more like them than they look like themselves.

Miss Yvette Guilbert sang to us again by courtesy of Miss Loftus, then there came a most stirring representation of a scene from "Izyl," as acted by Mme. Bernhardt. Miss Loftus gave the scene with tumultuous sweep of emotion and poignant tragic force that was overwhelming in its power and truth to the original.

The surrounding bill, from the spirited playing of selections from the "Prince of Pilsen" as the overture to the interesting moving pictures, was entertaining in every feature. Ed Estus showed his skill as a balancer and McDonald and Huntington presented Irish, French and coarser songs skillfully acted and sung.

Dorsch and Russell, the musical railroaders, drew sweet sounds from all the appurtenances of a railroad station in the mountains on the Get Off and Push railroad. Ed Gray has funny tales of the schoolroom and still funnier songs in broken German. Nicholson and Norton presented their farce of the humors of very light housekeeping to incessant laughter. Zimmer did extraordinary things in the way of juggling hats and rubber balls, and Myrma continued her interesting nataratorial feats. Scott and Whaley were laughable in darkey monkey shins.

Keith's—Vaudeville.

A varied program with many very clever numbers is presented at Keith's this week and a highly pleased audience greeted the performance on Monday evening. Several old favorites appeared on the card and all were given a cordial reception and welcome back to Boston.

Notable among these old favorites were the "Three Keatons" who have now been augmented by two more members of the family. The old-time merry-makings of the original three have lost nothing by the addition.

An especially charming musical attraction is furnished by Miss Louise Dresser and Homer Lind, each of whom appear as separate attractions on the bill, and both simply captivated the audience Monday evening. Mr. Lind appeared as the leading character in the playlet, "The Opera Singer," and he was well supported by his company.

Annette Kellerman continued her long success in her diabolical and diving exhibition, and Mlle. Chester with her "statue dog" was a decided hit.

Ward and Curran offered "Familiar Characters," a clever skit, and the Quigley Brothers appeared in Celtic songs and dances. Zeno, Jordan and Zeno have a stirring trapeze act, and the Carney Brothers proved a pair of lively steppers.

AT CHICAGO THEATERS.

"The Builder of Bridges." Kyle Bellew, after two years in "The Thief," is appearing at Powers' in his new play, "The Builder of Bridges," a drama by Alfred Sutor, author of "The Walls of Jericho."

"The Builder of Bridges" tells a simple, yet intensely interesting and virile story. It is a theme which deals with a sister's love for a wayward brother, whose youth and inexperience have involved him in financial difficulties. Mr. Bellew plays the name part of the play, and the young sister plans an expedition to win the affection of the famous builder of bridges, so that she might save her brother from disgrace. Either Edward Thurston, the builder, must credit the young woman's brother with three thousand pounds or prison stripes are his future raiment. Notwithstanding her engagement to another, the sister finally wins the builder's love, and before she is hardly aware of it, she is herself in love with him.

The cast with Mr. Bellew includes Miss Gladys Hanson, leading lady with E. H. Sothern last season, playing the principal feminine role. Others who appear are Mrs. Whiffen, DeWitt Jennings, Francis Constock, Jane May, Frank Connor, Eugene O'Brien and Ernest Stollard.

"If I Had Money."

Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, the original Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, is appearing this week at the Grand Opera House in "If I Had Money," the latest Wilson-Tarkington play. Mrs. Carr plays a drudge in a western camp, where she owns half of a pinched-out mine. She dreams of a life of happiness, and would have it if she only had money. The mine eventually yields her a fortune, and she goes to New York—not to Butte. Money does not purchase happiness for her in the great city, and in time she marries her old mining partner and goes back to the camp. Mrs. Carr's company includes Harry Russell, Eleanor Montell, Frank Goldsmith, Dora Goldthwaite, Frances Gaunt, Dick Lee and Howard Hull.

NOTES.

Lieber & Co., for the first time in their history as managers, have this week six plays running simultaneously in New York.

Miss Mary Manning will open in Montreal on Monday, Oct. 18, in "Kiddie," a new play by Miss Rachel Crothers. "I have always gone to the theater to study," said the newest star, Miss Elsie Ferguson. "I studied all the successful people to find out why they were successful. I concluded that after the play the voice was the principal thing. It is at least half of acting."

RECITAL.

CHICKERING HALL. Prices: Oct. 19, 8 o'clock. GEORGE HAMLIN SONG RECITAL. Prices: Oct. 19, 8 o'clock. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

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Thanksgiving Number

SOUVENIR EDITION

OF

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It is generally admitted that The Monitor has made a place for itself among the leading newspapers of the continent, and it is peculiarly acceptable as a home journal because of the purity of its reading matter in all departments.

Every Part of the Country

Will be touched upon in the forthcoming Thanksgiving Number, which will maintain The Monitor's high standard, and there will be much in it to interest every patron. This issue will be arranged in sections covering different geographical divisions, and the advertising features will be a factor of importance to readers as well as advertisers.

There is certain to be

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For this number of The Monitor, whose circulation list includes North and South and East and West. Orders should be sent in EARLY.

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The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

Famous Old Chepstow Castle on the Beautiful River Wye in England Full of Historic Interest

Its Most Noted Lord Was Strongbow, and Many Battles Have Been Waged Around Its Walls.

VINE-COVERED RUINS

LONDON—One of the most charming of English rivers is the Wye. Rising on Plinlimmon, it flows down toward the Bristol channel. On either side of it is country full of interest. On the right the Usk pours through all the fabled land of the Arthurian legends to Caerleon; on the left the Severn rolls toward the sea. All through the surrounding country are houses, castles and monasteries which were old on the day when Henry was born at Monmouth, but hardly one of them is more interesting than the castle at Chepstow, crowning the sheer wall of rock, which rises from the bed of the stream, as the valley of the Wye broadens out, some two miles before the river plunges into the Severn.

Close by here, before the Christian era, the Britons had a camp called Strigul. When the Romans came, pushing their great military roads through the forests and over the hills, they seized on Strigul, and it became a Roman outpost under the name of Cas-Gwent. Today, from the castle rock, you can still trace the line of the Roman road climbing the hill through the woods above the ford.

A ford or a bridge, where a great road crossed a river, was then, and remained long afterward, an important strategic position. In this way Chepstow became the gateway of the Wye. Precisely at what period the first castle was built is buried in remote antiquity. There was, however, a castle here at the time of Domesday—"Castellum de Estrigouel" feoff William Comes" runs the entry. The Saxon name of the town was Chepstow, the meaning of which is more or less a matter of conjecture. The chepe, as in the case of Cheapside or East Cheap, in London, means market, and that stone means town, is certain. Local tradition has it that the meadows on the bank here were in the olden days a sort of neutral ground where the various tribes met to trade.

When the Conquest came, William granted Chepstow to William Fitzosborn, and from that day the castle grew into



CHEPSTOW CASTLE, ENGLAND.

East which flows the River Wye. It is now a picturesque ruin, but in former days was a strong fortress.

that vast series of walls and towers, courtyards and donjons which, like a small city, stretch along the crest of the cliff and then drop down to the low ground where the great gateway faces the river.

Of all the Lords of Chepstow the most famous was Strongbow, the conqueror of Ireland. He lived in the latter half of the twelfth century, and though his real title was Earl of Pembroke, he was known locally as Earl of Strigul. After his time it passed by marriage to the Bigots, and so on to the Somersets and the Beauchamps.

In time of war a castle like Chepstow became a great fortress, and battles innumerable have been waged around its walls. In times of peace, when the days were heavy on their hands, the lords of these castles were frequently little better than freebooters, who gave protection to the serfs whose cabins huddled under their walls only for the sake of obtaining the supplies necessary to permit them to harry their neighbors' lands.

Whether Chepstow was ever put to such a use as this it is impossible to say, but it is probable that it was rather a fortress than anything else, as became one of the great castles which guarded the Welsh marches. Little enough is known of its early history, but in the days of the great rebellion it played an important part. Cromwell himself came to besiege it on one occasion, and time after time it was taken and retaken. Once it was surprised by Sir Nicholas Kemys, who gained admission to it with a body of men disguised as laborers. The hand, however, was shortly afterward starved into submission.

After the Restoration it became the prison of Henry Marten. Here he spent 20 years, in not very close confinement, in the tower to the left of the entrance as you pass through the great gateway. From this tower a curtain or covered way once led round the first courtyard, past the tower where Jeremy Taylor had been imprisoned, to the second courtyard and the keep. Today it is an open walk with the ruined towers opening from it, smothered in ivy and wild flowers, with the first courtyard on one side and the great moat and the high road far below you on the other. From the keep a similar ruined curtain leads round the walls past a second courtyard, which, like the first, is now a great lawn, onward to the third courtyard and the postern gate, with the grooves of its triple portcullis still intact.

The circuit of the walls with the linking towers is ruined. The walls of the keep and of the great towers at either extremity are almost perfect, but the floorings have long since given way, and the enormous tendrils of the ivy and creepers twist themselves in all directions over the remnants of the once carved walls of the banqueting chambers and chapels, roofed with the sky.

Like many other castles, Chepstow was dismantled after the civil war. For centuries past nothing more sensational has taken place in its courtyards than the performance of some historical pageant, but it stands there today an example of how England was held from the days of the Conqueror until the Ironsides charged at Naseby.

MR. DEPEW HOME, PREDICTS PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

our mines, the wood from our forests, the men from field, factory and store, trained them in the art of navigation and sent them, with our flag and our products, to the farthest corners of the world. If we had the ships that Germany has, there wouldn't be an idle man on this continent.

"As it is we are helpless. While we sell foreign nations about \$5,000,000 daily of our products, less than 7 per cent of this is carried by American ships. We have what is known as a billion-dollar Congress. We spend hundreds of millions for pensions, for the navy, for the army, for our mail system, for the improvement of harbors, but not one cent do we spend toward bettering and broadening our merchant marine. It is a shame."

ENGINEER FOR NEW LINE TO LAWRENCE AGAIN HEARD TODAY

Chief Engineer John C. Boyd of the proposed Boston, Lowell & Lawrence Interurban Electric Railway Company was again on the stand throughout the forenoon today at the State House before the railroad commission under cross-examination by attorneys who are opposing the granting to the company of a certificate that public necessity and convenience require the construction of its railway.

City Solicitor Kean of Somerville questioned the witness in relation to the congestion at Sullivan square, asking whether in his opinion it is fair to the suburban residents who are compelled to use that terminal to bring in more passengers from Lowell and Lawrence, adding to the congestion. Mr. Boyd answered that the running of eight-car trains through the tunnel will enable Lowell and Lawrence passengers to be accommodated with less congestion than exists at present. He was then asked if he had given any attention to the proposition of digging a subway through Somerville and answered that he had found it impracticable.

FIRST REHEARSAL IN NEW OPERA HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

elyn Parnell; Amneris, Mildred Rogers; Radames, Christian Hansen; Priestess, Bettina Freeman; King, Francis Archambault; High Priest, Howard J. White; Amosaro, Giuseppe Picco; Messenger, Constantine Strosco.

The women of the cast are graduates of the Boston Opera school. Mr. White is now a student in the school.

None of those permitted to attend the rehearsal could give undivided attention to the acoustics and the voices of the singers. The ear yielded to the eye, which first of all brought out the name inscribed over the top of the proscenium arch. It is that of Wagner, the opera-maker and theater-builder; and below the name, as a sort of keystone or decoration, in plain symbolic guise, is a small gilt harp.

Down the arch to the right and left run moldings in various simple and conventional patterns, egg and dart, laurel garlands and other familiar devices. These are all in a dull gilt and the background in gray. Gray, too, are the walls of the theater everywhere, gray gilt trimmed.

A simplicity that will sustain the reputation of Boston as a city that does things in measure is the characteristic of the interior of the Boston opera house. The gray and gilt coloring overlays the steel and concrete construction, and the construction, so far as it is revealed to the eye, gives the effect of comfortably resting weights. The structural lines curve laterally, and absorb much of the massiveness that should be expected in so large a building. The downward pressures strike directly from the roof to the ground.

Such are the possibilities of the cantilever construction which sustains the balconies and roofs of the great auditorium that no post is seen anywhere, only the side pillars and walls.

The boxes are lined with red. The covering with which the workmen on Monday were upholstering the balcony rails was red. Piles of carpeting headed off waiting to be laid in the aisles of the theater showed the same color. The balcony chairs are upholstered in red, and the orchestra chairs, when they are in place, will be in harmony with them. The doors opening from the theater to the corridors are stained a deep mahogany.

It is too soon to draw a finished picture of the interior, because not all the warmth of the decorator's red has been applied. The simplicity and richness of it all is what makes the first and the last impression. These bring about an atmosphere of genuineness that will be the decorator's peculiar triumph. And it will not be the affected simplicity of the old Bostonian who would hide luxury under a show of plainness; it will be the truthful expression of the pleasure which the modern Bostonian takes in art; it will tell how he regards the large social forces that are stirring in his city.

The warmth of the picture of the auditorium finds sufficient contrast in the cooler aspect of the corridors. These are in the general scheme of gray, and being planned altogether as a promenade, they do not invite those passing through them to stop; they do not call the eye to any decoration, but give it the rest which in the intervals of an operatic performance it most needs.

The first and second floor promenades each will be sufficient for the people who assemble in them. There is nothing of the grand staircase idea; though the first floor connects conveniently with the second by wide flights of marble steps. The grand salon idea, too, has been left out of the economy of the Boston opera house. It would seem that the intermissions are planned to be not over long and that reasonably expeditious performances will be in order.

Expedited, too, will be the entering and leaving of the house by the audience. Aisles are broad, spaces between rows of seats are ample. All balcony stairways lead directly to the main door, and those who sit in the upper part of the house can get out to the street after the performance as soon as those whose seats are in the orchestra.

As for the carriage problem, that is solved by the entrance on Opera place. All the comfort problems seem to have been solved, as have been the problems of sight, and probably those, too, of hearing.

In a few days the architect must acknowledge that his art has done all it can to give Bostonians an opera house. A few more of Mr. Jackson's furnishings to put in place, some last touches by the builders and the time will have come for the keys of the new building to be handed to the officers of the company.

STAY OF C. W. MORSE'S SENTENCE.

NEW YORK—The United States circuit court of appeals granted a stay of 40 days in the execution of sentence upon Charles W. Morse, after sustaining the judgment of the lower federal court, which found him guilty last November of violating the national banking laws. Appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

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SUBMARINE BELL IN BOSTON HARBOR GUIDES SHIP TO PORT

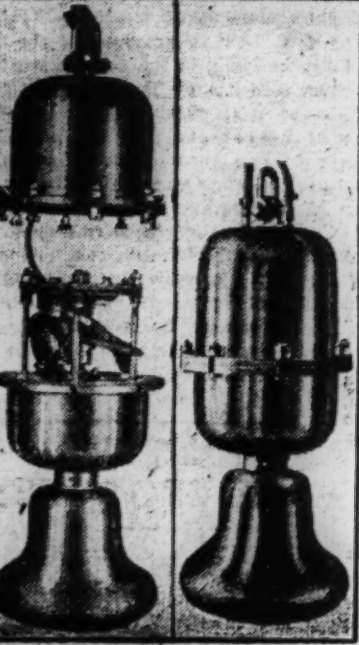
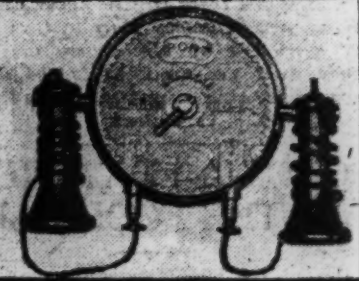
East Indianman Clan Macpherson, Groping Through Fog, Catches Sound of Apparatus on the Lightship.

HITS SAFE COURSE

Guided safely to port by the sound of the submarine bell on Boston lightship, although their vessel is not equipped with the special apparatus for detecting such sounds, is the tale told by officers of the British freighter Clan Macpherson, Captain Macpherson, in late Monday from Calcutta and Colombo.

When the steamer came across the bay it was so thick that it was impossible to secure an observation. The lead was in use constantly, and the captain stationed one man in the forepeak to listen for the sound of the submarine bell on Boston lightship. While the Macpherson is not equipped with the submarine apparatus the man below distinctly heard the sound of the bell through the skin of the vessel when she was five miles east of the lightship. The captain was then enabled to steer a straight course for the vessel, and off there he picked up a pilot who brought him safely into port.

The Clan Macpherson brought a cargo of 7000 tons of gunnies, jute, tea, shellac and general merchandise. Her shipment of tea amounted to several hundred tons. Crossing the Atlantic the steamer was hit by a gale which held her back a full day. The cargo of the steamer is said to be valued at several hundred thousand dollars.



THE SUBMARINE BELL. Remarkable apparatus that warns mariners of the proximity of rocks or reefs.

MR. CRANE RESIGNS AS UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA

(Continued from Page One.)

is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement.

At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publications referred to, and, assuming responsibility, stated that if the indiscretion were grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness, he would certainly resign. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so."

Mr. Crane was recalled to Washington from San Francisco on the eve of sailing for the Orient to take up his post. There

was no reason given for the action and Mr. Crane all along has said that he did not know why he had been recalled. So confident that it was a mere matter of formality, to acquaint him with some new conditions that had arisen in the Far East, was he, that he engaged passage on the steamship Korea sailing Oct. 20.

Apart from whatever indiscretion Mr. Crane may have been guilty of there are some peculiar features connected with the affair that are yet to be explained.

When Mr. Crane was first appointed it was understood in diplomatic circles that he was going to Peking by way of London so as to have an opportunity to confer with Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, with a view to being informed of the British policy and for Mr. Crane to be able to communicate to the British government the American policy. Why this plan was subsequently changed, and Mr. Crane started West instead of East, is one of the mysteries to be cleared up. It is also understood that since Mr. Crane took the whole world into his confidence and revealed instructions that were supposed to be confidential some of the European powers took notice of his utterances and caused cau-

MARINERS' WARNING ROUTINE NOTICE SAYS LONDON REPORT

LONDON—It was explained by government officials today that the "notice to mariners" made public by Wilfred Powell, the British consul at the port of Philadelphia, contained nothing new and was merely a repetition of the warning which was issued from the hydrographic office of the admiralty in London preceding the periodical maneuvers of the British navy.

The notice was designed to prevent merchant vessels interfering with the movements of the warships and that they might take precautions when approaching the coasts of his majesty's possessions.

The whole thing was a matter of routine, and the officials ridiculed the idea that the notice had been issued in the expectation of hostilities.

PHILADELPHIA—A circular issued from the office of the British consul, Wilfred Powell, in this city, has aroused much curiosity. The circular read, in part, as follows:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Caution when approaching British ports. My lords commissioners of the admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that circumstances may arise in which it may be necessary, on account of periodical exercises, maneuvers or otherwise, to forbid all entrance to naval ports at night, this is to give notice that in approaching the shores of Great Brit-

tain or any port of the British empire, if searchlights are observed to be in constant operation, the naval ports should be approached with great care, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist outside or that the entrance may be altogether closed.

"In the event of relations becoming strained," the circular continues, "between this country and any naval power, it may become necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities in the United Kingdom and his majesty's possessions abroad."

Referring to the circular, Consul Powell said: "This does not mean that my government will declare war in the near future with any other power, but these precautions are taken in the event of any such step."

LONDON—The admiralty announces the creation of a navy war council. This is a move which has long been advocated by naval reformers. The council will be presided over by the first sea lord of the admiralty, the other members being the officers directing the naval intelligence department and the naval mobilization department, and the assistant secretary of the admiralty. The mobilization department is a new one which has been formed especially to deal with war plans and the mobilization of warships.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Crane, when seen at his hotel this afternoon, said that he had received a formal letter from Secretary Knox requesting him to send in his resignation as minister to China. Mr. Crane said that he had not seen the statement given out to the press at the state department, and declined to talk for publication before he had read this statement.

FREIGHT DEPOTS TO BE ENLARGED

ALBANY, Ore.—The necessary equipment to move the big Southern Pacific freight depot in this city has arrived and work will soon begin. The freight depot is to be moved 300 feet south of its present location and a big addition constructed. More room in the freight depot has been badly needed for some time because of the increased traffic.

The moving of the structure will provide an open space on all sides of the Union depot except on that fronting the tracks and this space will all be improved and beautified.

MODEL HIGHWAY STARTED IN SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS—Work has been started on one of the proposed model roads between Baton Rouge and this city. The work was started simultaneously here and on the east side of the river at Baton Rouge. While it is not the first work of its kind to be done in the state, it is the most important experiment yet undertaken. Each of the proposed highways will be nearly 100 miles in length, and they are laid out through one of the richest and most prosperous sections in the South.

KENTUCKY FIRE LOSS HEAVY. WINCHESTER, Ky.—Fire swept the central part of Winchester this morning, causing a loss of \$100,000. Several business houses were destroyed.

BAY STATE'S BOARD OF TRADE HOLDING BIG MEETING TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

isolation to regulate the business of making small loans, and the matter of assignment of wages.

The report stated that membership in the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association and the National Harbors and Rivers Congress has been continued.

The report of the committee on manufactures said in part: "Your committee are of the unanimous opinion that stability and fixedness in the rate of tariff schedules is of more importance to the manufacturing interests than a reasonably high or low rate, as manufacturers have fixed values to base their contracts on."

"The past year has been a fairly profitable one for the manufacturing interest of Massachusetts; just emerging from the short but costly business depression of 1907-8, capital became more cautious, and plunging gave way to carefully calculated certainty in business and investment."

A report of the committee on taxation was read.

HEADS OF POSTAL SERVICE TO MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Topics Relating to Efficiency to Be Discussed and Prominent Federal Officials Will Attend.

QUESTION BOX OPEN

Interesting questions pertaining to the postal service will be discussed at the American House tomorrow when the Postmasters Association of New England convenes for its annual meeting. John M. Oak of Bangor, Me., is president and Ezra O. Winsor, assistant superintendent of delivery in the Boston postoffice, is secretary-treasurer. The meeting will begin at 10:30 a. m. Reports of the president, secretary-treasurer, auditing committee and committee on topics will be given. The election of officers for the ensuing year will follow a discussion of subjects introduced by members of the convention.

Postmaster Brown of Montpelier, Vt., will read a paper on "The assistant postmaster at second-class offices, and what duties should be assigned to him."

An interesting feature in connection with the meeting will be the question box, and members of the convention can offer rejoinders to the following questions:

1. The treatment of articles found loose in the mails. Can the present method be improved upon?
 2. The best method of handling Christmas mail, both for delivery and despatch.
 3. What has been done in the matter of addressing pupils in your schools on postal matters. What should be most emphasized in such talks?
 4. The education of the public in postal matters. What have you done along this line, and how did you do it? What has been the result of your efforts?
- There will be a reception at 6 p. m., and a half hour later the gathering will sit around the banquet table. The guests at the banquet table include Congress-

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PRESIDENT STARTS EASTWARD AFTER A VISIT TO VETERANS

(Continued from Page One.)

the regular journey, it was met by automobiles into which the party was loaded and the trip to Pasadena begun. Here the entertainment was under the auspices of the local board of trade and included a luncheon at the Hotel Maryland. Mayor Early with an accompanying committee met the presidential party.

The President's train had been brought from Los Angeles and was awaiting him at the station. Governor Gillett, U. S. Senator Flint and other notables accompanied the party on its second day's trip. At the luncheon President Taft spoke briefly. As soon as the luncheon had been concluded the President was escorted to his train.

From here President Taft began his eastward journey, passing out into the great orange and lemon groves of Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Brief stops were made in Monrovia, Palm drive, Clermont, Uplands and San Bernardino. When Redlands was reached, the party drove over the noted Smiley heights.

Leaving Redlands the party passed through Colton to Riverside and will arrive at the Glenwood Hotel shortly after 4 o'clock. There the party will spend the remainder of the day and participate in a banquet given by the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. The President is scheduled to resume his journey eastward from here shortly after 9 o'clock tonight and tomorrow will be in Arizona and on his way through the principal cities of the territory to the Grand Canyon, where he will spend a day in much similar enjoyment to that he had at Yosemite.

NEW CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON—The commissions of 16 additional supervisors of the next census have been signed by President Taft. They include George H. Webb, Providence, R. I., Rhode Island.

ROBBERS RAID TEXAS BANK.

LEWISVILLE, Tex.—Robbers forced their way into the vault of the state bank here, early Monday, secured \$5000 in money, overlooked \$20000 more, and escaped.

men John W. Weeks of Boston, John P. Swasey of Portland, Me., and Frank E. Guernsey of Dover, N. H., United States District Attorneys Robert T. Whitehouse of Portland, Me., and E. Mark Sullivan of Boston, Mass., and the Hon. Frank E. McMillin of New York.

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Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photo returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets

MR. TAFT WILL FIND HEAVY DEPARTMENT DUTY AWAITING HIM

Includes Navy Reorganization Problem, Far Eastern Question and Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy.

BUSY DAYS AHEAD

WASHINGTON—President Taft upon his return to the capital in November will find a large grist of departmental work confronting him.

Secretary Meyer has been giving much of his leisure hours to preparing a plan for the reorganization of the navy department—a problem which has been a thorn in the side of nearly every administration since the forties. The board under Rear Admiral Swift, which has been sitting in Boston all summer, has about concluded its task of digesting bushels of reports and hearings on the question, and is ready to formulate a scheme designed to obviate the controversies.

President Taft must also settle the question which caused such a rumprun during the Roosevelt administration—whether or not a surgeon should command a hospital ship, or whether this function should be exercised by a line officer.

In the state department there are no less momentous questions to be decided. Secretary Knox has already announced in general terms the foreign policy of the administration—notably that it is to be a commercial one.

Announcement will probably be made shortly after President Taft returns of the appointment of new ambassadors—to London, Paris and Vienna.

Then there is the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, which, despite the President's success in quieting the belligerents, still threatens to break out anew at any time. Secretary Ballinger wants the executive's approval to certain recommendations which he will make to Congress regarding conservation. Soon after he became secretary of the interior, Mr. Ballinger again restored to entry thousands of acres of land withdrawn by his predecessor, Mr. Garfield, under instructions from President Roosevelt, because of the likelihood of the power sites included therein becoming the property of the "waterpower trust." Secretary Ballinger maintained that the withdrawals were contrary to law, and that examination of lands to determine whether or not they really contained potential power sites should precede instead of come after their withdrawal. And so, despite the heat of his controversy with Chief Forester Pinchot, Mr. Ballinger has been pursuing the even tenor of his way, having lands examined for power sites, and withdrawing only such as his engineers of the geological survey declare are valuable for this purpose, with the understanding that they shall be held pending recommendation to Congress for suitable legislation to reserve them to the government.

Mr. Ballinger will compete for the prize offered by the Aero Club of Russia for the first flights made in this country.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS MEET TOMORROW

Pennsylvania Association Convention Is to Be Addressed by Governor Stuart and John Wanamaker.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will open its forty-fifth annual convention here tomorrow and will continue the meetings through Friday.

It is expected that there will be between 2000 and 2500 Sunday school delegates as well as thousands of visitors in attendance.

Tomorrow afternoon the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins of Philadelphia will conduct a period for meditation, and Dr. George W. Bailey will speak on "Our World Wide Bonds."

Thursday will be devoted to the organized adult Bible classes, of which 1135 have been organized in this state within the last three years.

John Wanamaker will preside at the evening mass meeting. Governor Stuart will speak.

This convention is of national importance because Pennsylvania is probably the world's most important Sunday school territory, for it has 11,144 Sunday schools and 1,840,023 officers, teachers and pupils, or about one fourth of the inhabitants of the state.

John Wanamaker is the honorary president; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, is president; the Rev. Dr. Alexander Henry, Philadelphia, secretary; S. E. Gill, Pittsburg, treasurer, and W. G. Landes, Philadelphia, general secretary.

FRENCH AERONAUT TO TRY AEROPLANE IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian military authorities have granted the French aeronaut Laganier permission to attempt flights with a Voisin aeroplane in the military balloon park. Mr. Laganier has attempted flights at Warsaw and Moscow, but with indifferent success owing to the limited field.

The prefect of St. Petersburg had heretofore refused the use of the balloon park here to aeronauts unless they were prepared to guarantee extended flights.

Mr. Laganier will compete for the prize offered by the Aero Club of Russia for the first flights made in this country.

Airship Census of World Taken by Italian Prince

Prince Scipio Borghese, in a petition to the Italian Chamber of Deputies favoring the construction of aeroplanes by the government, says that there are 110 airships in existence, 36 being dirigible balloons and 76 aeroplanes. Sixty-eight dirigibles are under construction, according to his figures, says the Brooklyn Eagle. He divides the airships in active use among 11 countries, as follows:

	Dirigibles, planes.
France	27
United States	7
Germany	10
Great Britain	3
Belgium	1
Italy	3
Austria	1
Japan	1
Russia	2
Switzerland	1
Spain	1

The price says that 34 military dirigibles are in process of construction, Germany leading with 8, and France being second with 5. Thirty-four private dirigibles are also building, with France in the lead with 10. According to this table, France possesses more than a third of the aeroplanes in the world, and there is no country where the construction of these machines is proceeding so fast. One French company is turning out aeroplanes at \$1,500 apiece, and has orders ahead for 145 machines.

At Railway Terminals

General Superintendent W. J. Frapp of the Boston & Albany railroad will go over the road on an inspection trip today, using the composite engine Berkshire.

The deciding game for the championship cup of the New Haven railroad baseball league was played at the National league park yesterday morning between the third district and the trainmen. The third district won in the fourteenth inning, 7 to 5.

The American board of commissioners for foreign missions left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the Minneapolis convention over the New York Central lines.

The Boston & Albany road's new Beacon park freight yard is about completed. This yard will have a capacity of 2400 cars and when in service it will be the most modern in Greater Boston.

MR. FLINT SOON TO QUIT SENATE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Senator Flint has announced unofficially that when his present term expires on March 4, 1911, he will not be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Flint has been traveling with President Taft and made the statement in discussing the political outlook.

"If I were a rich man," said Senator Flint, "I would like nothing better than to remain in the Senate. My associations in the Senate are very congenial indeed. I have practically no opposition for re-nomination, and the sole reason for contemplated retirement is the urgent necessity of providing for my family."

New York Claims That It Has Largest and Best Equipped Apartment House That Has Been Erected

Marked Advance in Design and Construction in This Class of Buildings in Recent Years.

NEW YORK—The construction of dwellings in America generally, and in New York city in particular, has recently undergone marked changes. Since 25 or 30 years ago, apartment houses have become the leading factor in the development of the proper housing facilities for our rapidly growing population.

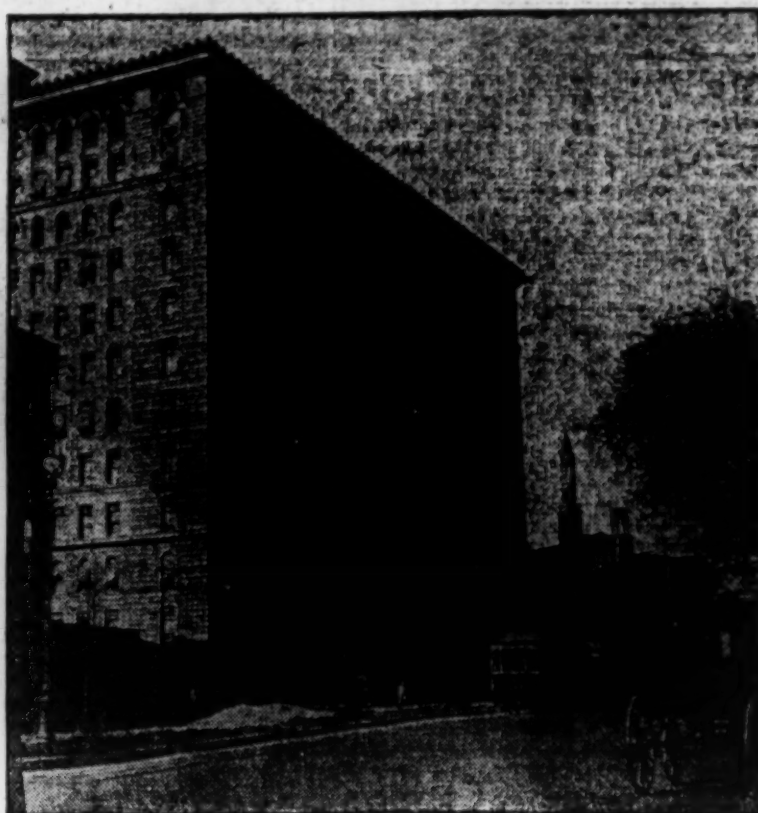
The evolution of apartment house methods and design has been the most remarkable for its advance among types of constructional work, with the possible exception of incomparably high office buildings, which do not here enter into consideration.

The origin of the movement is to be found in the acceptance of the "French flat" by the urban population as a type of residence admirably suited to its requirements. This idea, old in Europe, was made the more acceptable here by the constantly increasing pressure of population and lack of municipal transportation facilities.

Side by side with the apartment house idea, has come the improvement of the interior. Modern conveniences have been introduced to an extent scarcely known abroad. Today all the more pretentious houses have their own refrigerating plants, their mail chutes and vacuum cleaners, and produce their own power and light. The largest are practically self-contained communities, not only in their plants, but in their staffs and shops open for their care.

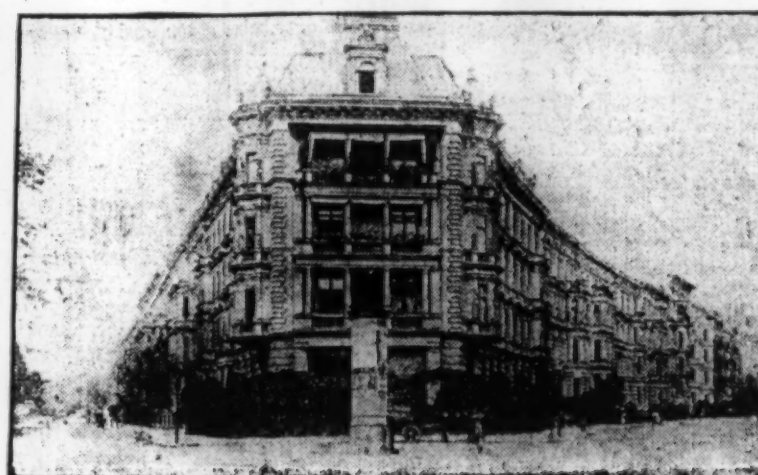
One innovation in apartment house construction which is more pronounced in this year's output of structures than ever before is the elimination of the interior court. This improvement may be traced largely to the operation of the tenement house law, but architects and owners are beginning to realize the grounds for the prejudice of their tenants against interior courts, with the result that this type of construction has been banished. In some of the larger establishments the great size of the courts obviates the objection to them.

In the accompanying picture is shown a New York apartment house, said to be the largest and best equipped in the world, and one of the original European flat houses, which may be regarded as its prototype. The one in the picture is a familiar type abroad, and is located in Berlin.



LARGEST NEW YORK APARTMENT HOUSE.

Stated to be the most commodious and best equipped building of its kind yet erected.



FLAT HOUSE IN BERLIN, GER.

This construction is typical of Berlin, Paris and other European cities, and the modern American apartment house is a development of this idea.

HEARING ON USE OF PARKMAN FUND

Aldermanic Improvements Committee Will Hold It Friday on Authorization of the Board.

The committee on public improvements of the board of aldermen will give a public hearing Friday at 2 p. m. on how to dispose of the Parkman fund in regard to the maintenance and improvement of Boston Common, and other parks owned by the city at the time the will was made leaving \$5,000,000 for this purpose. This hearing was authorized at the meeting of the aldermen held Monday.

The city auditor sent a statement to the meeting showing that the mayor's office expenses from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1 were \$34,983.62. The Curtis hall appropriation of \$10,000 was held up for a week. The aldermen, by a vote of 11 to 1, Alderman Cotton voting against, concurred with the common council in the passage of the \$15,000 loan order for a firehouse in Lauriat avenue.

The order to appropriate by loan \$50,000 for a bathhouse at Dewey beach, Charlestown, was defeated, 7 to 4, nine votes being necessary. By a tie vote of 6 to 6, on party lines, the board rejected the amendment to the ordinance offered by Alderman Cotton that the number of assessors be reduced from nine to seven.

MUNICIPAL PLANT WORK IS OPPOSED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mayor Callaghan's plan to have the city operate the street paving plant it recently acquired has not been entirely without opposition. Parties opposed to municipal ownership favor renting it out to contractors to whom the paving of the streets was to be entrusted.

But Bryan Callaghan found that the city could beat the offer of the Bithulithic Paving Company of Dallas, and having convinced the city councils of this will have his own way now. The Dallas firm offered to lay down bithulithic pavements at a rate of \$1.75 per square yard without the use of the plant, and \$1.67 if allowed to use it. Estimate prepared by the street commissioner and the city engineer, however, showed that the same kind of pavement can be laid by the city government at a cost that would not exceed \$1.40 per square yard.

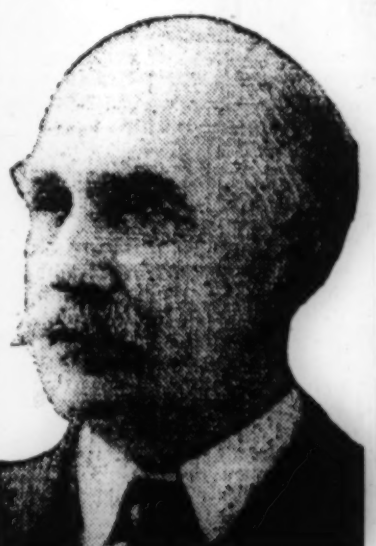
CONTRACT FOR WAREHOUSES.

NEW ORLEANS—A contract for four new warehouses to be built by the Illinois Central road on its Poydras street terminals here has been let to a construction company here at a price of \$200,000.

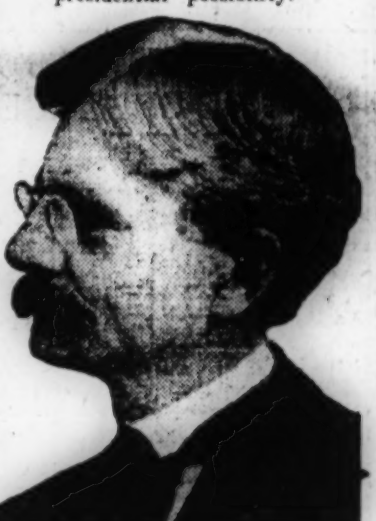
ENGINEERS COMPLETE LINES.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Civil engineers have just completed the work of running the proposed lines for the new government building, to be erected on the site of the present structure.

FORMER CHAIRMAN SAYS BRYAN IS OUT OF POLITICAL RACE



THE HON. JUDSON HARMON
Governor of Ohio, named by Thomas Taggart as strong Democratic presidential possibility.



THE HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Governor of Indiana, who says former Chairman Taggart stands chance of presidential nomination.

TOLEDO, O.—William Jennings Bryan will be conspicuously absent from the next Democratic convention to name the presidential candidate, according to an announcement made by Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, former chairman of the Democratic national committee.

"Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, will be the next Democratic nominee for President," said Mr. Taggart. "Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio will be second choice."

Since the decease of Governor Johnson of Minnesota Taggart believes the Governor of Indiana will have little trouble in landing the nomination.

DISCUSS CHARTER PLAN FOR BOSTON

Two Speakers for Each Type Submitted Speak on Behalf of Their Preferences at the Economic Club.

Two speakers on behalf of plan 1, and two speakers for plan 2 of the new city charter addressed the members of the Economic Club at its first dinner of the season at the American house Monday night. The optimists were clearly with plan 2.

Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis spoke on plan 1, saying that so far as the public was concerned, it did not care whether plan 1 or plan 2 was adopted, and adopting plan 2 and r these conditions would but result in the unscrupulous candidate controlling the situation.

Senator W. Prentiss Parker spoke on similar lines, saying that under plan 2 the secrecy of the ballot would be practically destroyed, and signatures to nomination papers would be secured under conditions very unfavorable to good government.

Speaker Joseph Walker said that though he represented a suburban district in the Legislature and was a citizen of Brookline, still he has large business interests in Boston. His reasons for favoring plan 2 were, first, that it is the plan recommended by the finance commission; second, that he wishes to see party designations dropped from the ballot, and, third, that he wants no ward representations in the city council.

George A. O. Ernst said that the keynote of plan 1 is the division of the city on party lines and on ward lines. The keynote of plan 2 is the uniting of the city in all ways. If it fails, he said, Mr. Curtis would be right and pessimism must reign, but until the votes absolutely proved it, he was an optimist.

WAR MANEUVERS UNDER CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON—Acting Secretary Oliver of the war department states that there is no intention of interfering in any way with the maneuvers incident to the joint encampments of the regular troops and the militia such as are held every second year. But such joint maneuvers as the Boston campaign last summer would not be authorized unless the military organization had proved themselves in their camps of instruction fit to take part and care for themselves properly, a condition which did not exist in the Massachusetts campaign.

HOTELS

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON

Check trunks to Back Bay Station, leave the train there, and a two-minute walk brings you to

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Overlooking beautiful Copsey Square. Give checks to our Clerk upon registering, and your luggage will be delivered FREE. European plan; fireproof; near business, shopping and amusement districts; first-class in every respect. FRANCIS HOWE, MGR.

NEW YORK POLICE REFORM IS URGED

Bureau of Municipal Research Favors Change in the Administrative and Accounting Methods.

NEW YORK—A plan for far-reaching reform in the New York police department is outlined in a report issued by the bureau of municipal research after a critical study of administrative and accounting methods in the bureau of repairs and supplies. The investigation was begun in August, 1908, at the request of ex-Police Commissioner Bingham.

"The police department is the custodian of valuable public buildings and responsible for their upkeep," says the report. "It possesses expensive equipment, such as automobiles, bicycles, wagons and harness, requiring constant repair. It unquestionably would be possible to maintain this property more efficiently if the department were provided with an adequate division of repairs."

Figures are cited to show how greatly the city treasury suffered from the police department buying supplies in the open market instead of by contract. Traces of other mismanagement were found in the bureau of repairs and supplies.

Commissioner Baker, ex-Commissioner Bingham, and Deputy Commissioner Woods have made statements in which they praise the report and its remedial proposals.

ECONOMY IN CENSUS SCHEDULED TO SAVE MONEY FOR NATION

WASHINGTON—United States Census Director E. Dana Durand hopes to save several hundred thousand dollars in taking the census of agriculture and also to increase the accuracy of the statistics.

The director states that at the census of 1900 the agricultural data were handled by means of punched cards. For each farm a large number of cards had to be punched, as the number of facts recorded regarding a farm was far greater than the number of facts required regarding an individual in the population census.

Director Durand said the statistics of population and of agriculture are collected by a different force from that employed in gathering the statistics of manufactures. The population and agricultural data are secured by enumerators of whom there will be about 65,000 at the present census, they in turn being appointed by the supervisors, of whom there are about 330. The difficulty of securing competent and faithful enumerators is very great.

SONGS A FEATURE AT THE FOOD FAIR

One of the most interesting features of entertainment at the New England food fair, now in progress in the Mechanics building, is the concert work of former students of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., which includes the singing of folk songs of the negro for the past two generations. These song recitals are made more enjoyable by the use of stereoscopic views to illustrate Tuskegee and other southern scenes.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee, is very much pleased at the interest the people are manifesting in the Tuskegee department and has written two commendatory letters to Messrs. Green and Rowe, managers of the fair.

FARM EXPERTS MAKE CROP TESTS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Central Washington farmers are watching the state experimental farming near Ritzville, under the management of the State College at Pullman.

The purpose is to find the most profitable kind of farming and to treat soil to respond more readily. Efforts will be made to discover a grass that will survive the dry season and hay for winter use. No grass, save the native bunchgrass, has been found that will make pasture and that will not grow after the land has been plowed. Diversified farming will be a study of the promoters.

CAROLINA HALL BURNS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Carolina hall, where the famous Wallace House, representing the advocates of Wade Hampton, met in 1876, and where Wade Hampton was inaugurated Governor, while the State House was occupied by the radical officials, was burned at an early hour today.

HOTELS

Hotel Narragansett

Broadway, at 6th Street, New York City.

WITH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION

American and European Plans

J. CARL TUCKER, Manager.

CANADA QUESTIONS REPORTED TO PLAY PART IN ELECTIONS

Tariff and Reciprocity Considered Likely to Affect the British-American Vote in Massachusetts.

MANY RALLIES DUE

The question of tariff and reciprocity with Canada is said to be likely to make a noticeable difference in the British-American vote at the coming election. Many of these citizens are dissatisfied with the manner in which this question is being handled by the Republican party, and so are favorably inclined toward the Vahey-Foss ticket.

Republican rallies have been arranged for Oct. 20 at Cambridge and Marlboro. Governor Draper will be the chief speaker at the latter place and Lieutenant Governor Frothingham at the former. With the latter will be Congressman McCall and Councilor Glidden. Assistant United States District Attorney E. Mark Sullivan will speak at the Marlboro rally.

Saugus is going to have two rallies, one on the twentieth and the other on the twenty-third. The speakers will be State Treasurer Stevens, William F. Garcelon, W. A. Doggett and W. E. Weeks.

Weymouth is going to have a rally on the twenty-second, with Governor Draper, Congressman Weeks and E. Mark Sullivan as speakers.

Gloster will rally on the twenty-ninth with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congressman Gardner and State Treasurer Stevens.

Republican rallies in Boston will be held on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth. The Saturday night before election the Republican club will have a rally in Tremont Temple. Ex-Gov. John L. Bates will preside, and besides the state ticket candidates, Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill will speak.

Gen. Charles W. Bartlett sent word to Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Democratic state committee Monday night that he would be ready to go on the stump for the state ticket next Saturday.

Rallies are arranged tonight at Fall River and New Bedford. Harvey N. Shepard, candidate for attorney-general, will make his first appearance at these rallies. Other speakers will be James H. Vahey, Eugene N. Foss, Congressman Andrew J. Peters, Congressman Joseph H. O'Connell and Martin F. Carney of Waltham.

Ex-Mayor Ashley will preside at New Bedford and Mayor John T. Coughlin of Fall River will preside over the rally in that city. A torchlight procession has been arranged in both cities to escort the candidates.

Frederick W. Mansfield will speak on Governor Draper's action in vetoing the eight-hour bill.

Wednesday evening the candidates will make a whirlwind tour, covering Holyoke, Springfield and West Springfield. A conference of the Democratic chairmen in Hampshire county will be held at Northampton Thursday. One of the features of the tour will be a noonday rally held at Chicopee Thursday.

A letter was received from Thomas L. Hisgen, announcing that he would be at the service of the campaign committee for speeches in the western part of the state beginning Oct. 18.

Cleanliness Second Law being the S of Nature its fulfillment is best effected by using the purest dentifrice

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

has for 43 years demonstrated the Very Essence of Cleanliness and to the refined is always

An old friend of the family.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The building operations of 48 leading cities of the United States for September show a large increase over the corresponding month of 1908, according to the official reports to the Construction News. During the month permits were taken out for the construction of 13,789 buildings, involving an estimated cost of \$47,170,872, compared with 14,046 buildings aggregating in cost \$40,468,707 for the corresponding month of 1908, a decrease of 237 in the number of buildings, but an increase of \$6,702,165, or 17 per cent in the value of them.

In the entire list of 48 cities there was only 10 decreases and these have very little bearing on the situation. One notable feature is the tremendous activity in all of the Pacific coast cities, where there was a falling off of 52 per cent, Seattle 57, Portland 33, Los Angeles 62 and Tacoma 11 per cent.

TRANSFERS IN BACK BAY.

The house and 1000 square feet of land at 74 Marlborough street, Back Bay, have been purchased from Frederick G. King by William H. Shea. The brokers were Frederick L. McGowan and Herbert Clark. The house is a five-story brick one, which will be improved and modernized by the new owner at a cost of several thousand dollars. The lot is assessed on a valuation of \$9800 and with the rating of \$9000 on the house.

Another property in the same thoroughfare, numbered 13, has changed hands, the grantee being Mrs. G. W. Amory, and the grantor Henry A. Rice, Jr. The parcel consists of a five-story well front stone house and 2128 square feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$23,000, \$12,800 of which amount is on the lot of land.

SOUTH AND WEST END CHANGES.

Estelle E. Preston and others have

conveyed to William Hoag, who buys for investment, title to the property at 521 Massachusetts avenue. There is a four-story brick house standing on 2350 square feet of land, the combined rating being \$10,400.

A West End property, situated at the junction of Staniford street and Staniford place, has been sold by Harry Hatch to Francesco Lacoveria. There is a new brick apartment house, numbered 11 Staniford street, and 2855 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$13,300. The building is new, and has not yet been appraised.

BRIGHTON ESTATE SOLD.

The Benjamin F. Paine estate has sold to Louis M. Dunn the property at the junction of Lake and Kenrick streets, Brighton. The assessment on the whole is \$24,700. There are several frame buildings on the large area of 392,040 square feet of land, which is rated at \$19,000.

BUSINESS AT THE REGISTRY.

The entries of all kinds made at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the week ended Saturday last averaged 100 a day. There was a small loss in transfers as compared with the corresponding week of 1908, but there was a substantial increase in the value of the mortgages put on file.

Comparative figures follow:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Transfers	415	430	388
Mortgages	107	182	136
Amount mortgaged	\$641,470	\$579,402	\$553,219

BOSTONIAN BUYS IN NEW YORK.

Joshua T. Butler has purchased for about \$250,000 for a Boston capitalist, the Ulysses apartment, a six-story structure on a plot 80x95, at St. Paul's 538 Riverside drive. The St. Paul's Construction Company, which erected the structure, is the seller.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Receipts at Boston.

Tuesday, 1909, 3555 tubs, 540 boxes, 204,319 pounds butter, 171 boxes cheese, 4482 cases eggs; 1908, 1204 tubs, 1340 boxes, 67,707 pounds butter, 1112 boxes cheese, 3152 cases eggs.

Monday, 1909, 3917 tubs, 236,390 pounds butter, 843 boxes cheese, 4102 cases eggs; 1908, 3845 tubs, 222,596 pounds butter, 1106 boxes cheese, 4753 cases eggs.

New York Receipts.

Tuesday, 1909, 12,818 packages butter, 4779 boxes cheese, 14,751 cases eggs.

Monday, 1909, 5833 packages butter, 809 boxes cheese, 7292 cases eggs; 1908, 6284 packages butter, 1106 boxes cheese, 7114 cases eggs.

Western and Other Markets.

The St. Louis egg market is firm at 22½. The Chicago butter market is steady; ex 29, No. 1 pkg stg 22, receipts 9550. Egg market steady; prime firsts 24, firsts 22, ordinary firsts 20, receipts 7549.

Utica, N. Y.—Cheese sales 3000 at 14½, curb 14½ to 14¾.

Elgin, Ill.—Butter market firm at 30 cents.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Markets.

Hog receipts 11,000; prices \$7.20 to \$8.10; cattle market steady to 10 lower, receipts 11,000; beefs \$4.20 to \$5.70, cows and heifers \$2.20 to \$3.90, Texas steers \$4.00 to \$5.20, stockers and feeders \$3.10 to \$5.25, western cattle \$4.25 to \$7.25.

Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today 455 packages, last year 438 packages.

Mercantile Exchange Closed.

NEW YORK—The mercantile exchange here is closed today.

Boston Prices.

Flour—Quiet and steady; mill shipments, spring patents \$5.50c, clear \$4.50c, winter patents \$5.80c to \$6.15, straight \$5.40c to \$5.75, Kansas patents in June \$5.15c to \$5.75, rye flour \$4.10c to \$4.80, Graham flour \$4.35c to \$5.00.

Corn—Quiet and steady; car lots on spot, No. 2 yellow 71½c, steamer yellow 71c, No. 3 yellow 70½c, to ship from the West all rail, No. 2 yellow 71½c, No. 3 yellow 70½c to 71c, lake and rail shipments 1c per bushel less.

Oats—Quiet and steady; car lots on spot No. 1 clipped white 48½c, No. 2 47c, No. 3 46c, rejected white 45c, to ship from the West 34 to 36 pounds white 45c to 46c, 36 to 38 pounds 46½c to 47c, 38 to 40 pounds 47c to 47½c, 40 to 42 pounds 47½c to 48c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$1.37c to \$1.42, granulated cornmeal \$3.80c to \$4 per barrel, bolted \$3.70c to \$3.90, oat meal \$4.85c to \$5.10, cut and ground \$5.35c to \$5.60.

Millfeed—Dull and steady; to ship from the mills, spring bran \$24.50c to \$24.50, winter bran \$24.25c to \$24.75, middling \$24c to \$28, mixed feed \$25c to \$27.75, red dog \$31.75c to \$32, cottonseed meal \$32.50c to \$33, gluten meal \$30.85c, hominy feed \$28, stock feed \$28.50.

Hay and straw—Hay choice, \$20.50c to \$21.50, No. 1 \$19.50c to \$20, No. 2 \$18.50c to \$19, No. 3 \$16c to \$17, straw, rye \$18.50c to \$19, oat \$10c to \$11.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

Steamer Calmaron from Naples and Leghorn with 60,000 cases macaroni, 577

BOSTON MERCHANTS WILL VISIT CHICAGO ON TRADE EXCURSION

Chicago trade conditions will be investigated this autumn by a delegation of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The party leaves Boston Thursday, Nov. 11, in two special trains, returning to Boston the following Sunday. The trip is to be under the auspices of the trade extension committee of the chamber. The purpose of the trip is similar to that of the Boston business men to Maine. No effort will be made to do business on this trip, but simply to observe the conditions in Chicago.

Just what will be done in Chicago is not yet settled. There will be a meeting with the Chicago business men, and a committee is now arranging the details of entertainment. There will be tours probably to the stock yards, the railroad terminals and the water front, and probably also an automobile trip through the business district.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following fishing vessels, with their fares in pounds, arrived at T wharf today: Olympia 2200, Lucania 60,000, Albert W. Black 40,000, Mary T. Fallon 20,000, Leo 20,500, Sadie M. Noonan 61,000, Mary B. Greer 61,000, Belinda P. Domingos 75,000, Muriel 80,000, Robert and Arthur 75,000, Mary E. Silveira 25,500, Genesta 38,000, William A. Morse 67,000, Matiana 30,000, Pontias 60,000, Edith Silveira 55,000, Ida M. Silva 27,000, Juniata 65,500.

The following vessels are in with fares consisting of pollock only: Azorian 8000, Georgiana 6000, Thomas Brundage 11,000, Metacomet 12,000, Uncle Sam 7000, also 600 hake and 800 cod.

The schooner Mary B. Greer, in addition to her other catches, has 1000 pounds of halibut and one swordfish, and the Robert and Arthur also has 200 pounds of halibut.

Here are dealers' prices of fish, per hundredweight, as quoted at T wharf today: Haddock \$1.75c to \$2.25, large cod \$3.25c to \$3.75, small cod \$1.85c to \$3, large hake 95 cents, small hake 75 cents, pollock 95 cents to \$1.

A party of 10 young American girls, provided with capable chaperones, sail from Boston early Wednesday morning for Liverpool on the Leyland liner Bohemian. Capt. Neil McCullum. The young ladies will spend a year in Europe engaged in travel and study. They will arrive here today and probably embark tonight. The steamer will carry 20 passengers. Her shipment of 100,000 bushels of wheat will be the largest taken from here for months.

The steamer Nantucket arrived at Battery wharf late Monday afternoon from Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk on her first trip here for several weeks.

Movement of Vessels.

NEW YORK—Arrived, steamer Vaderland, Antwerp.

NEW YORK—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, for New York, was 70 miles east of Nantucket at 5:30 a. m. today. Will probably dock at 7:30 a. m. tomorrow.

NEW YORK—Steamer Carpathia, Trieste for New York, was 823 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11 a. m. Monday. Dock about 8 a. m. Thursday.

SABLE ISLAND, N. S.—Steamer Mendoza, Genoa for New York, was 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 a. m. Dock about 8 a. m. Thursday.

CAPE RACE, N. F.—Steamer Pennsylvania, Hamburg for New York, was 1075 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:10 a. m. Dock about 3 p. m. Friday.

NEW YORK—Thirteen cars California oranges. Market was little higher; 96a \$1.60c to \$1.15, 126a \$1.00c to \$1.12½, 130a \$2.15c to \$2.17½, 176a \$2.20c to \$2.55, 200a \$2.15c to \$2.30, 216a \$1.85c to \$2.40, 250a \$1.75c to \$3.15.

4465 barrels Almeria grapes per steamer Roma sold and market ruled easier. Prices ranged: \$3.87½ to \$4.37½ for choice to extra choice, fancy to extra fancy \$4.50c to \$5.00c, lines \$5.37½ to \$5.50. Some ordinary stock down to \$3.37½.

1000 boxes Florida grape fruit sold. Some very good quality, being extra fancy. Prices ranged: 46a \$2.12½ to \$2.50, 54a \$2.37½ to \$2.55, 64a \$2.12½ to \$2.87½, 80a \$2.60 to \$2.75. Some poor stock as low as \$1.37½. About 500 crates Porto Rico pineapples sold and prices ranged \$1.30 to \$2.55.

New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market steady; specials 31c to 31½c, extras 30c to 30½c.

Fresh eggs firmer; extra firsts 26c to 27c, firsts 24½c to 25½c.

Cheese firm, 15½c.

DELEGATES LEAVE NEXT FRIDAY.

It was announced today that the New England delegates to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held at Omaha, Oct. 22-27, will leave Boston Friday, Oct. 15. Upon reaching Chicago they will board the "White Kibbion Special" leaving Chicago on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19.

WATER SYSTEM NEARLY READY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Chief Engineer Elbert E. Lechridge has announced that the new \$2,000,000 water system which the city has been building in Westfield will be ready Jan. 1.

CANAL DIGGING INCREASES.

WASHINGTON—The isthmian canal commission has a cablegram stating that the total excavation for September was 2,836,385 cubic yards, against 2,755,178 cubic yards in August.

TEACHERS SEEK INCREASE.

NEW ORLEANS—The Public School Alliance of this city has started a movement to secure increased salaries for teachers.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE

145,000 S.F. OF LAND fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 6 min. walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at a low figure. Address 30 Southampton St., Boston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF FARMS AND COUNTRY PLACES CONTAINS OVER 250 DESCRIPTIONS AND 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. BROCK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 NO. MARKET ST., DEPT. C.

ALLSTON—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, new electric and steam cars, price assessed value or will exchange. Wm. Dwyer, 15 State St., Tel. 6220 M.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

BUY LAND NEAR DENVER COMING UNDER IRRIGATION.

Will double in value in a very short time. Your choice of three new irrigated tracts. Easy terms. Sectional map and prospectus free.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co. R. A. MORRISON, Pres. 1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE AT 5% INTEREST. 5 YEARS. 6 PER CENT SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST. SECURED BY 50X 100 ON KANBAN BLVD. IN A CHOICE RESIDENCE DISTRICT. 12-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE. STONE VENEER. JUST \$8000. THIS WAS GIVEN AS PART PURCHASE PRICE. \$8000 FIRE INSURANCE. WILL FURNISH CERTIFICATE OF TITLE BY ROSENBERGER, TAYLOR & REED, OR BY UNION ABSTRACT CO.

Home Real Estate Investment Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE

secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; after that time, CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo.

WINTER RESORTS

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and cottage apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; fine winter climate; dry, sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, until Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE for quiet study. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION or BRANCH OFFICE in Back Bay; very reasonable. M 410, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SUITES

For lease in Cambridge in a strictly up-to-date apartment house, one of 8 rooms and bath, and one of two rooms and bath. Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service. Apply to W. G. CUTTER & SONS, 15 State St., Boston, or Janitor, 1900 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

To sublet for balance of lease to Sept. 1st, 1910, a tower suite, 3 rooms and bath. West side. Apply at Suite 410 or office Riverbank Court.

Back Bay Apart., Near Beacon St.

ONE SUITE of 4 rooms, in a modern three-apartment house; continuous hot water; electric light; solid porcelain fixtures; hot water heat and janitor service; references exchanged. RICHARDSON, 63 Mountfort St., Tel. 3215-4 Back Bay.

TO SUBLET

1110 BEACON ST.—Apartment first floor. Newly built, 3 rooms, 3 bathrooms; for immediate occupancy substantial reduction in rental. Apply E. S. BOUTH, 1010 Beacon St.

FOR RENT

OFFICE FOR RENT, unfurnished, at 6 Madison St., Address T. E. Monitor Office, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, all makes. \$15 up. Liberal terms; rentals \$2 up. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St., Boston.

ROOM AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL heated room with private family; ocean view, electric light, hot water, telephone; \$3 weekly; references exchanged. Tel. Winthrop 118-6.

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NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. RANKIN, 17 W. 34th St., near Central Park; tourists accommodated.

107 GAINSBORO ST., suite 4—Two light rooms adjoining bath; con. h. w.; tel.; private family.

PINK large fur. room, with or without board; hot water heating. 430 Harvard St., Brookline.

DAUGHTER APPEALS FOR FATHER.

PARIS—The daughter of Prof. Francisco Ferrer today sent a touching message by telegraph to King Alfonso appealing to the monarch's generosity and chivalry to save her father. Ferrer has been convicted and sentenced for instigating a revolutionary movement at Barcelona, Spain.

FARM CONGRESS DELEGATES.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has appointed delegates to the farmers national congress which will be held in Raleigh, N. C., beginning on Nov. 4.

CITY EXTENDING SKATING POND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city is building a large skating pond in Forest park in preparation for winter sports.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUITES

For lease in Cambridge in a strictly up-to-date apartment house, one of 8 rooms and bath, and one of two rooms and bath. Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service. Apply to W. G. CUTTER & SONS, 15 State St., Boston, or Janitor, 1900 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

To sublet for balance of lease to Sept. 1st, 1910, a tower suite, 3 rooms and bath. West side. Apply at Suite 410 or office Riverbank Court.

Back Bay Apart., Near Beacon St.

ONE SUITE of 4 rooms, in a modern three-apartment house; continuous hot water; electric light; solid porcelain fixtures; hot water heat and janitor service; references exchanged. RICHARDSON, 63 Mountfort St., Tel. 3215-4 Back Bay.

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FOR RENT

OFFICE FOR RENT, unfurnished, at 6 Madison St., Address T. E. Monitor Office, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

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by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Ill Timed Discipline

"I wonder," said one mother, whose children are particularly happy little things, and also very well behaved, "why so many mothers keep the things they want to talk over with their children until bedtime. I know at least three mothers who wait till their children are in bed and then sit down and labor to bring them to the right state of feeling about the little naughtinesses they've committed during the day. I'm reminded of the custom by something I read just now in a household magazine. A mother—supposed to be an expert in child management—conducts a page on the subject—describes some little piece of selfishness of which her small daughter was guilty. 'I waited till night, till she was in bed,' the account goes on, 'and then I put it to her gravely,' etc. Now, we all know what 'putting a thing to a child gravely' means. It means, on the part of the child, first, resistance, more or less, then tears, then remorse. At least that's the usual course, and it's a gamut of emotions no child should be put through at bedtime. Before it lies down the child's mind should be wiped clear of everything but happiness. A gentle romp, unexciting stories, talk about happy things, some bedtime songs from mother—these are the things that always preceded my sleep and made it pleasant, when I was a child, and nothing else shall go before my children's sleep if I can help it."—New York Tribune.

No Just Complaint Coming

"Seen the fall styles as yet?"
"Not in detail," answered the big importer; "but I understand the press humorists won't have any cause for complaint."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Oh! the difficulty of fixing the attention of men on the world within them.—Selected.

Bronson Alcott's Appreciation of Ralph Waldo Emerson

A book dear to those who delight in one who shares their understanding and love of Ralph Waldo Emerson is the little reprint of a volume presented to him on May 25, 1865. The writing was Bronson Alcott's, the exquisite dressing of the book was provided by Mrs. Stearns, that lady who was the appreciative friend of so many of Boston's remarkable folk in those days. Prefaced to the reprint is the following letter from Emerson to Mrs. Stearns. It affords one of those characteristic glimpses of himself to be found often in Emerson's correspondence, proving that the modesty celebrated by Mr. Alcott was an innate quality of this pure and illumined soul. He writes:

Emerson's Letter to Mrs. Stearns.

CONCORD, July 5, 1865.

My Dear Mrs. Stearns—The gift of the birthday was truly a "surprise." There lay a more beautiful book than Adams or Elzevir ever made, slipped into the house as carefully as a roseleaf or a dandelion down blown in at the window. Mr. Alcott's note indicated a "friend," without naming him or her. And when I came to read the text, that, too, was such a Persian superlative on the poor merits of the subject, that I had to shade my eyes as if to accept only a part of the meaning. I may shake your belief in my good sense, if I say I did not know but I suffered more than I enjoyed; but I soon came to admire the lyrical tone of all this remarkable writing, inspired by the most generous sentiment, fortified, too, by the wish to convey the good-will of other friends who made him their spokesman. So I made a covenant with myself to join these friends in ignoring the infirm actuality, stoutly holding up the ideal outline of the poor man we were talking of. And now I have learned to look at the book with courage, and at least to thank the friends who jointly completed it, very heartily, for this rare and exquisite work of kindness.

Alcott's Sonnet to Emerson.

The essay is preceded by a sonnet in which the deep-hearted idealist whom

Emerson said none but himself had known and understood well enough to describe to the world, tells us what the intimate companionship of their ripe years meant to him. He finds that one must learn from living near Emerson "sincerity, rich friendship's ornament," and goes on:

Thy fellowship was my culture, noble friend!
By the hand thou took'st me, and did'st condense
To bring me straightway into thy fair guild.
And life-long hath it been high compliment
By that to have been known, and thy friend styled.
Given to rare thought and to good learning bent:
'Tis in my straits an angel on me smiled.
Permit me then, thus honored, still to be
A scholar in thy university.

Alcott's latest care was that this essay should be given to the world as interpreter of the great man he loved so well. A book of his own that was on hand was forgotten, but the tribute to Emerson remained his constant thought until to his generous delight the printed volume was placed in his hands. We quote finally from the concluding passages:

Characteristics of Emerson.

All men love the country who love mankind with a wholesome love, and have poetry and company in them. Our essayist makes good this preference. If city bred, he has been for the best part of his life a villager and a countryman. Only a traveler at times professionally, he prefers home-keeping; is a student of the landscape; is no recluse misanthrope, but a lover of his neighborhood, of mankind, of rugged strength wherever found; liking plain persons, plain ways, plain clothes; prefers earnest people, dislikes egotists, shuns publicity, likes solitude, and knows its uses. He courts society as a spectator not less than a pleasure, and so carries off the spoils. Delighting



MEMORIAL TO EMERSON IN FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.
In the great Franklin park in Dorchester, part of the famous Boston park system, a large rock bears a bronze plate with the following inscription:

Near this rock A. D. 1823-1825
was the home of schoolmaster
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Here some of his earlier poems were written; among them that from which the following lines are taken:

O when I am safe in my sylvan home
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome,
And when I am stretched beneath the pines
Where the evening star so holy shines
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man

At the sophist schools and the learned clan,
For what are they all in their high conceit
When man in the bush with God may meet.

in the broadest views of men and things, he seeks all accessible displays of both for draping his thoughts and works. And how is his page produced?

Is it imaginable that he conceives his piece as a whole, and then sits down to

execute his task at a heat? Is not this imaginable rather, and the key to the comprehension of his works? Living for composition as few authors can, and holding company, studies, sleep, exercise, affairs, subservient to thought, his prod-

Feasting the President

It is said that President Taft's military aid has telegraphed to committees along the route of the presidential "progress," asking them to measure their hospitality by the reasonable wants of a mere mortal. When breakfast, luncheon and dinner, with a possible supper afterward, are each an hour or two for time and incalculable in quantity, the most complaisant chief magistrate—yes, the most capacious—must draw the line even though he has long ceased to try to draw one at his own waist. The telegrams ask to have the menus simple and the service quick. Our President has more serious matters on hand than his dinner, and the national welcome may be taken for granted so far as the details of delicacies and unheard-of hors-d'oeuvres go. A telegram from Texas puts the thing in a nutshell, asking to be clearly informed, for the peace of the leading citizens of San Antonio, whether the President really prefers beef and cabbage to "epicurean tidbits." The military aid wires in reply that his chief does prefer beef and cabbage—as anybody looking into his open and friendly countenance and observing the generous humor of his smile should know without asking. The epicure is he of the lean and hungry look, who would dine on nightingale's tongues with a Roman Emperor and relishes nothing more common than caviar.

Mrs. Nikisch's Opera

Mrs. Nikisch, wife of the former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has written an opera of which she composed both words and music. It is in the true Viennese light opera style and will be presented in Berlin this season under the direction of Arthur Nikisch who will, says the New York Times, conduct a light opera performance for the first time. The title of the piece is "My Aunt and Yours."

The Woman Who Flies

Miss Wright's trip in the aeroplane when King Edward was at Pau, is recounted in New Idea. Her brother surprised her into it, and brought along unknown to her a tam-o'-shanter to replace her big hat.

"Oh, you boys!" was all she said as she took the unoffending tam which Orville had kept concealed under his coat, and began to tie it down with a white chiffon veil. She put on a long ulster; Wilbur helped her to get seated

in the machine on his right, where he proceeded to tie an ordinary clothes-line about her skirts to keep them from blowing, and in less time than it takes to tell it they were off and away.

First they made the tour of the valley so close to the ground that the machine seemed to touch the heavy gorse grass which a group of peasants had been busy cutting with their scythes only half an hour ago. They passed close to the King and his party, and as they sped along the spectators could look them closely in the face. It was as if they were in an automobile, going at a speed of 30 miles an hour. Then they rose high in the air, higher than Wilbur had gone on his previous turn, and off they started in the direction of Pau. The sound of the motor grew fainter and fainter, the white wings grew dimmer and dimmer until they disappeared altogether.

Just about the time there was a vague uneasiness manifest in the mass of upturned faces the speck reappeared above the horizon. The oncoming was the most beautiful of all. The speck grew larger and larger. The King watched with his field-glasses. And when the winged craft came directly over the heads of the people; when two human beings could be seen sitting there side by side; when the white veil of Miss Wright could be seen fluttering gayly in the breeze, a mighty shout went up. A few graceful sweeps and the aeroplane landed again at the feet of the King. They had been in the air something like half an hour.

"How does it compare with ballooning?" she was asked.
"There is no comparison," she said, "for it is not at all alike. In the balloon you see more of the country; that is, you go higher, and you see the panorama better. But there is such a lack of stability. You feel as if there were nothing under you, whereas in the aeroplane you feel so secure; you feel the machine under you, a guided and directed thing. Oh, I prefer the aeroplane!" she finished.

Calico derives its name from Calicut, a town in India.

We find our job, ordinarily, by working at it, and we simplify it as we go along. We have first to pull ourselves together into physical and mental coherence, and then to pull all together. I remember a stroke invented by the captain of a Yale crew. When pulled on the rowing machines of the gymnasium the stroke was a marvel, but at the finish of the race at New London Yale was several lengths in the rear. In sympathizing with a Yale man, I hazarded the opinion that the trouble was with the new stroke. "No," he replied, "it's a good stroke. Of course we don't feel quite certain yet how it works in a boat, on the water." The moral is obvious enough. Your race will be rowed on the river.—Bliss Perry in Bostonian.

Swinging Around the Circle

13,000 miles of glory;
13,000 miles of gloom;
13,000 miles of story
For a waiting world to see.

13,000 miles of travel;
13,000 miles of meals;
13,000 miles of gravel
Underneath the whirling wheels.

13,000 miles of scouting;
13,000 miles of land;
13,000 miles of tooting
By the merry village band.

13,000 miles of meeting;
13,000 miles of speech;
13,000 miles of greeting;
13,000 miles of speech!
—Washington Star.

"Truthfully and Simply"

A significant note in a large monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the dry goods trade advises advertisers to make their announcements "truthfully and simply" and says: A few well-chosen words with a cut will do more to advance your interest than whole columns of explosive and fictitious talk about the great things your buyers have achieved, or the "Wonderful Underprices" you are able to offer. The public is tired of such nonsense, and will favor you more if you cater more to their common sense than to their "possible" credulity.

I know Thy bounty; where Thou givest much,
Standing without, if any call Thee in,
Thou givest more. —Jean Ingelow.

The Navy as An Industrial School

American employers say that they like to get young men who have been trained in the navy. They are used to discipline, to obeying orders and are alert and ready with new ideas. A young man is quoted thus in the Iron Age:

"The navy requires electricians, telegraphers, carpenters, plumbers, machinists, engineers, coppersmiths, boiler-

makers, clerks, 50 trades in all, and it educates boys to fulfill these duties. I know whereof I speak. I learned my trade in the navy, was honorably discharged two years ago, having saved \$800 in my four years, and am now on a salary of \$3,200 per annum. The navy taught me all I know of 'productive industry.'"

The American navy seems to be an industrial school worth taking into consideration. The industries of the country need well-trained men. Schools are being established in many centers in order that the supply may be increased. The warship of today is not unlike a great industrial plant. The immense complexity of machinery which performs the various functions of the vessel, combined with the equipment which looks after maintenance and repairs, affords the opportunity for a practical training which should be of great value to a young man after his term of enlistment has ended, especially if he follows the trade in which he has been specialized. Moreover, the fact that he has lived under strict discipline is a consideration not to be lightly discounted.

Let us labor for an inward stillness—
An inward stillness and an inward healing,
That perfect silence where the lips are still,
And still, and we no longer entertain
Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions,
But God alone speaks in us and we wait
In singleness of heart, that we may know
His will, and in the silence of our spirits,
That we may do His will, and that only.
—Longfellow.

The Queen's Own

The King, in his reference to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders lately, says the Pall Mall Gazette, did not fail to mention what a particular favorite with his royal mother the old Seventy-ninth always was. It was after its long turn of duty following upon the mutiny that, on July 10, 1873, special notification was made of the Queen's command that the regiment should thereafter be made known by the title it bears still. The dark green facings were changed to blue, and the Seventy-ninth got the thistle and crown for its badge.

As to Autobiography

We have set 10,000 as the exemplary number of the best autobiographies, yet we would not limit the best to this figure. As we have implied, all autobiographies are good, for one reason or other. The very longest are good in their way, though not so good as if shorter; they are at least better than none, and we would not restrict autobiography to any age or sex, creed, class or color. What better book have we had in the last 10 years, manlier, wiser, truer, than Booker Washington's story of his rise from slavery? But it is not necessary for us to open the career to the talents in this direction; it is already open, and we will only intimate to any hesitating autobiographer that he need not forbear because he does not seem to meet the ordinary specifications for authorship. Let him be ever so obscure or humble, it needs but the sincere relation of what he has been and done and felt and thought to give him a place with any other in this most democratic province of the republic of letters. In fact, we should like to have some entirely unknown person come out with his autobiography and try if it will not eclipse the fiction of the newest novelist whose work we sometimes see commended by its advertiser because it is new.—Harper's Magazine.

Apple Versus Wheat

The second national apple show is to meet at Spokane in November, according to the Pacific Monthly. Premiums to the value of \$25,000 are offered for the best exhibits. There are also prizes of gold, of orchard tracts, and in the form of medals. Although a national show, there will be included exhibits from all foreign countries which cultivate the apple, and the foremost pomologists of the world will attend. Out in the Northwest, where the apple show has originated, it is thought that in time the apple will be a larger wealth producer than is wheat at the present time.

THE FLOWERING OF CHRISTIANITY

In a remarkable book published in 1866 James Freeman Clarke makes the statement that the miracles of Jesus are "probably prophetic of a time when they shall be done by others." It was in that year that there came to the Founder of Christianity the final experience which led to her discovery of the Principle wherein the miracles of Jesus were possible, a discovery which is enabling men today to follow in some degree the example he set and bade them follow. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, sets forth this Principle. Its first line reads (page 1): "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Here she squarely bases her teaching on Christian faith and here she reveals why she was at first so confident that the churches would receive her message gladly. For it brings the fulfillment of the Master's promises, making the way clear for that higher application of his teaching, longed for by the faithful and distantly foreseen, though it was then at the very doors. By the great preacher quoted above.

That it is pure Christianity which is enunciated in the sentence of Mrs. Eddy's cited here must be plain to any reader and this should answer any argument that her work is akin to modern psychological theories on the one hand or to ancient mysticism on the other. The same, clear and vital Christian faith in the omnipotence of divine Love is the keynote of Mrs. Eddy's teaching, sounding in perfect accord with the heart of Christianity all down the centuries, though bringing to the attainment of the completed harmony of faith become understanding.

Christian Science is the flowering of Christian faith. It is a whole Christianity, excluding no element of Jesus' teaching and example and accepting his every word as based in Principle and having therefore practical application to human conditions in every age. Christian Science stands on the foundation that which there is none other laid, as Paul said, the foundation which all Christian churches claim for their basis.

Mrs. Eddy never in purpose or sym-

pathy left the church of which she was so long a faithful member. With every other Christian she declares that with God all things are possible and that God is Love. She carries these premises to their logical conclusion and dares to say that God did not create two sets of things, two systems of law, opposite and always at strife, but one only, and that one the reflection of Spirit, the expression of Love. This is to have the eye single, as Jesus said, and to serve one master, Spirit; this is to have a home in harmony, not in the house divided against itself; this is to understand and do the works that Jesus bade us do. The present writer can truly say that she never knew what a sense of fellowship with Christian churches was till she gained an understanding of Christian Science.

When at last in Christian Science the Principle of all things was revealed the miraculous element of the Bible with its contradictions of material law was explained. She then understood why when his Messiahship was questioned by John, Jesus recounted the works which followed his word as evidence that God had commissioned him and was sustaining his labors for humanity. She saw that these works came through the reflection on earth of the heavenly light in which he consciously walked and wherein he bade us all walk and abide.

She then saw Christ Jesus as the Saviour of the world. She realized at last how it is that no man comes to the Father but by him. She knew that there can be but one truth of God, one truth of the relation of God and man. And she took the one further step which the friends of her earlier struggles had not taken, the one step which makes all the difference between earth and heaven: namely, the acceptance of the great fact that if God is all, if He is the creator and ruler of the universe, there is none beside Him, there is no reality in aught that does not reflect Him.

Here is the point at which Mrs. Eddy advanced beyond the present position of the churches. Yet she says "Christian Science may engage the attention of sage and philosopher, but the Christian alone can fathom it" (Science and Health, p. 556). The understanding of the all-

ness of God in which anything unlike Him ceases to exist as reality is indeed fathomable only to the spiritualized thought, the consciousness wherein Christ reigns. Christian Scientists understand that these are the things of which Jesus spoke when he said, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now; howbeit when the spirit of Truth is come he will guide you into all truth."

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

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Eddy

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Children's Department

Soldiers Mounted on Oxen

A body of lancers on "ox-back" would doubtless be considered a strange spectacle, in whatever part of the world they might be seen. In Madagascar the French have organized such a body of "cavalry." The reason for selecting oxen as the mounts of the natives is because of the scarcity of horses in the island.

These native lancers serve as a military detachment and as police scouts. It was found at first impossible to get the natives to take any interest in the European forms of drill. But as soon as the wily natives discovered that they would not have to walk, but could ride during their military maneuvers, all this sympathy disappeared and presently the French commander had his little troupe drilled in a way of which a colonel of European hussars might be proud.—Popular Mechanics.

PICTURE PUZZLE



An article of food.
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE.
Smilax.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, October 12, 1909.

The President and the Insurgents

THE future relations of the President and the insurgent senators and representatives will be determined to a very large degree by the success or failure of the effort to keep the tariff issue to the front. This, in turn, is something to be determined very largely by the business interests of the country. At the beginning of a great revival of industry, when there is no occasion for protest over any serious hindrance to freedom of trade—when all, from the laborer to the trust corporation, desire to be permitted to work without interference—it is hardly to be considered probable that encouragement will be given to a revival of tariff agitation.

It is not to be inferred from this that the present tariff is satisfactory to business interests in general. It is almost everywhere regarded as a makeshift. President Taft, in defending his approval of it, officially qualifies that approval by saying that it was the best he could do. The business interests of the country regard it as the best that could be achieved, considering all the circumstances. Like President Taft, however, they are looking forward to the early reform of our tariff methods by means that will be effective without being disturbing. There is everywhere great faith in results that will follow the inquiries and reports of the tariff board. There is everywhere, too, the disposition, at all events, to give this board an opportunity of demonstrating its usefulness.

With the tariff issue out of the way, even temporarily, the insurgents have no other issue that would bring them into serious conflict with the President. He is for practically everything that they are for. During his present trip he has repeatedly declared his adherence to the Roosevelt policies. The fact is, President Taft has been in advance of the insurgents with regard to many of the reforms they have espoused.

What attitude he may finally assume toward the House organization and Speaker Cannon is something that he cannot be very clear about himself at the present time. Events will have to determine whether he will stand by the speaker or by the element that is striving to break the power of the speaker. But so far as general policies are concerned, it would seem that when Congress assembles in regular session there can be no very wide breach between the President and the insurgents.

PRESIDENT LOWELL, of Harvard in his talk at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Boston on Friday made it clear that he is in full touch with the affairs of the world, and in full sympathy with the movements to which men of business, here and elsewhere, are giving countenance and support.

So far from holding to the old theory of scholarly aloofness, his opening words constituted a declaration to the effect that a university to be of any really great value must grow out of the community in which it lives and be in absolute concert with that community—doing all the good that it can for the advancement of the community. "Not," he said, "that every university should accentuate the same or do exactly the same things. But any institution that is not in absolutely close touch with the community about it, which attempts to be an exotic, which attempts to live in the air without contact with the ground, is doomed to wither and die."

This sort of talk, coming from the lips and expressive of the convictions of a man occupying a position so influential as the presidency of the oldest university in the country, if persisted in, as it ought to be, will result in giving to the community college graduates who will be qualified to direct and to govern it.

There has existed for a long time a very erroneous idea as to the mission of the university and the purpose of education. President Lowell is evidently unaffected by it. He is right, at all events, in holding to the proposition that the university owes allegiance to the community about it. Adherence to this must necessarily result in the training of the students of Harvard to give their best thought and energy to the uplifting of the communities to which they severally belong. There is nothing local or provincial in such a policy. When the number of graduates that is sent forth from Harvard every year to all points of the compass is taken into consideration, it will be realized that the forces for good that the carrying out of such a policy must liberate will be national and mighty.

Farm Reclamation in New York

no real warrant for the decrease in population in that section of the empire state.

Including the district in northern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio, where similar conditions exist, the area under discussion—where the soils are of what has come to be known as the "Volusia" series—is between fifteen and twenty thousand square miles in extent. The soils are called "Volusia" from the fact that it was in the small village of Volusia, in Chautauque county, N. Y., that they were first discovered and mapped in 1901.

It is not necessary to go into the details, although they are interesting enough. Let it suffice that the soils of the Volusia series are found by the agricultural experts not only to be not "worn out," as the popular notion would have it, but perfectly capable of producing

Harvard and the Community

large and profitable crops. The failure of those who have farmed and abandoned them is due not to poorness of soil but to causes that intelligent cultivation can easily remedy. The proper management and tillage of these soils, we are told, require tile drainage over considerable areas of the more clayey types, plowing to depths varying with the character of the crop to be planted and the existence and non-existence of hard pan, plowing only when both surface soil and subsoil are sufficiently dry to prevent puddling, the addition of fertilizing matter in the form of stable manure or green crops plowed under, and the application of lime.

With proper cultivation, good clover, late potatoes, oats, buckwheat and rye can be raised profitably on these alleged useless lands. Moreover, large tracts are adaptable for apple orchards. Within the whole region referred to it is true that there are sections unfit for agriculture. The waste land amounts to about 12 per cent of the total area. These, however, can be profitably reforested with such valuable timber trees as chestnut, white pine and hemlock.

A district extending over an area of from fifteen to twenty thousand square miles added to the productive lands of the country is not to be regarded as a small matter even in a land where the agricultural domain is as wide as it is here. But much the more important point is the discovery, in this and numerous other instances, that conditions that we have fallen into the habit of attributing to faults of nature are conditions for which man's ignorance alone is blamable. As man gains in intelligence the conditions disappear.

INSATIATE New York! She is no sooner through with her world-stirring Hudson-Fulton celebration than she arranges for a three weeks' three-cornered mayoralty campaign that promises to set a pace that will make even New Yorkers observe that things are truly going some.

The Fight for Electrification

SOME very skilful sparring is going on between the city of Chicago and the railroads centering there with relation to the question of electrification. The Illinois Central, of course, is at present most concerned, but it might be said with a great deal of reason that the Illinois Central in this contest is standing out against popular pressure, not only in its own defense, but in behalf of practically all the other railroads in the middle West.

There is a growing belief that invention in this particular has progressed far enough to convince the railroad managers that electrification is inevitable. It is at least suspected that they have found electrification to be feasible and more economical than the present system, but that they are far from feeling that the change from steam to electric power would be expedient now.

Tremendous consequences are involved in the possibility of a successful outcome of the fight for immediate electrification. A sudden departure from the present system of motive power would mean a revolution in railroading. It would mean the abandonment of millions upon millions' worth of property that is now figured among the tangible assets of the railroads.

If the change were precipitated it might spell disaster for the corporations; if it can be brought about gradually it may be accomplished in such a manner that the loss by the abandonment of old machinery will be compensated by the adoption of the new.

It is evident that on the side of the railroads in Chicago the sparring is mostly for time; on the side of the municipality it is intended to keep the corporations awake to the fact that the fight for electrification is on and is going to continue.

Into this situation there is now entering, it is clear, a plea for the exercise of public judgment and public fair play. The railroads centering in Chicago have not asked for delay for any reason mentioned or hinted at here, but the opinion is gaining ground that if force were withdrawn they might proceed to "experiment" with electric power. A policy of experimentation would not commit them to the adoption of electrification. They could easily extend their experiments from time to time, as certain railroads are doing elsewhere, until the experimental point was safely passed and the public, regarding electrification as a matter of course, would be perfectly willing to await the slow development of the system.

It would seem that if the common sense of the country were appealed to in this matter the response would be all that the railroads could desire, and Chicago seems to be an appropriate place from which to issue a plea for an exchange of confidence between the corporations and the public.

IN St. Louis blue buttons are also to be conferred upon the women who thank the men with the blue buttons when the latter give up their seats for the benefit of the former. So far, no provision has been made for the strap-hanger who allows other passengers to stand on his feet and never murmurs.

THE average age of this year's freshmen at the Massachusetts "Tech" is about eighteen years, which should put them in the way of being very useful to themselves and to their country before their average age as graduates is twenty-five.

THE statement that there is enough coal in sight to last 7000 years should cheer up the man who hasn't got coal enough in his cellar to last through the winter. After cheering up, his next move should be to get his share of the reserve.

THE President will find in talking with the people of Los Angeles that that wonderful city has only begun to grow, and when he looks around and sees the way it is growing he will entertain no doubt as to the correctness of the information.

TRAVELING on a sixty-mile-an-hour aeroplane, or possibly one that will do eighty miles, is among the possibilities. The Wright brothers, at all events, are laying out an unencumbered future.

SOMETHING like \$70,000 will be divided among the players in the world's championship baseball series, but neither Pittsburgh nor Detroit regards the money side of it as worth noticing.

THE belief that the Massachusetts voter cannot be aroused by present issues is growing. And yet there is no question as to the existence of issues that would arouse him.

THIS is Columbus day in New York, but coming so soon after the days given to Hudson and Fulton, it cannot be said that New York is overenthusiastic with regard to it.

IT is not fair, however, to belittle Peary's achievement because he undertook to belittle Cook's. In this, as in all other cases, two wrongs are far from making one right.

Flemings and Walloons

INDUSTRIOUS Belgium is the scene of a "Kultur-Kampf." After generations of submission to French speech and thought the Fleming has taken a stand for his Teutonic heritage. The most interesting aspect of this sudden revival is its comprehensive nature; it ranges all the way from Flemish self-assertion to the most vehement Pan-Germanism, with an "Orange" party in the middle aiming at reunion with Holland. Belgium is largely indebted for its wonderful industrial and mercantile advancement to the fact that it is peopled, in fairly equal proportions, by a Teutonic and a Latin race—Flemings and Walloons. In 1900 there were, out of a total population of about 6,700,000, some 2,800,000 inhabitants speaking Flemish exclusively, 2,800,000 speaking French exclusively, and 802,000 speaking both languages. It would seem, therefore, that the Latinizing or Gallicizing of the Flemings, who inhabit the north in a mass, was an extremely remote contingency. But the fact is that every educated person in Belgium speaks French, not matter what his ancestry, and that no business of any importance can be carried on without a good knowledge of French. Flemish, on the other hand, is so little indispensable, despite its legal equality with French, that of the persons speaking both languages nearly all are of Flemish descent and French education, while hardly any French-speaking person would take the trouble of learning Flemish. Flemish is, or was, decidedly rustic.

All this is to be changed, the Flemings say. And the Walloons and other French-speaking elements (a goodly number of them having Flemish patronymics) are beginning to take alarm before the impetuous pro-Teutonic and anti-Latin propaganda emanating from Antwerp, the stronghold of the Flamings. That there is a systematic campaign against French culture carried on in Flanders and Brabant, quite aside from the linguistic and racial assertion of the Flemings, seems probable from the leanings of one Flemish wing toward Pan-Germanism, which is also strongly entrenched in Antwerp. Pan-German propaganda is nothing new in Belgium, where it has been far more successful than in Holland, owing to the rapidly growing interests of German enterprise throughout the country, no less than the old antagonism between Flemings and Walloons.

However that may be, the use of Flemish, it appears, besides being forced upon a reluctant commerce in the northern provinces, is now to be made the language of instruction in the northern schools, French becoming merely optional, together with English and German. The Flemish middle classes are to be compelled, by this innovation, to give up their preference for French and return to the speech of their grandfathers, on penalty of being excluded from the administration of their provinces. But the proposal, which has good chance of going through, concerns the Walloon south as much as the Flemish north, because the educated Flemings speaking both languages are able to compete with the Walloons in the administration of the south, while the Walloons, speaking only French, cannot, if the measure passes, participate in the government of the north. The southerners have accordingly organized a free language league and are rapidly invading the three political parties.

All three, Socialists, Liberals and Clericals, although, of course, of mixed nationality, have hitherto inclined to the Flemings for a number of party reasons and the reaction of the Walloons may produce a cleavage that will introduce a race issue into Belgian party life.

It is evident that there are people in Belgium who believe that such an issue is imminent and, in fact, desirable, for that section of the Flamings which is in close touch with the Pan-Germanic league clearly aims at the disruption of the Belgian state, while the Orangists, foreseeing the contingency, are preparing the way for the reunion of the Flemings with the Dutch. That there should be Flemings harking back to the union that broke up in 1830 is one of the surprises of history, but it furnishes a striking illustration, as indeed does the whole struggle of "Flamings and Anti-Flamings," of the trend of our time in race assertion and national aspiration.

The Darien Possibility

LONG ago the Darien possibility was declared an impossibility. Today it is once more to the fore in Colombian politics. As early as 1870 the United States government had a thorough survey of the isthmus of Darien carried out by a naval expedition, with the result that the construction of an interoceanic canal by either the Caledonian, the San Blas or the Atrato routes was definitely discarded. But the Atrato river route has survived. A

Colombian engineer has elaborated plans for the construction of a sea-level canal to rival the Panama lock canal, and although his efforts to interest English or continental capital have proved utterly futile, the scheme is persistently used as a club in the deadlock over the tripartite treaty between the United States, Panama and Colombia. The latest version may be merely silly or it may convey unparalleled audacity—it certainly cannot be ignored, for it contains the veiled assertion that Japan is interested in the project. Some months ago attention was called to the growing number of Japanese in the Canal Zone and very far-fetched notions were aired at the time about an alleged understanding between Japan and Colombia. Since then these allegations have been developed into more concrete charges and it is now claimed that Japan has had the Atrato river canal scheme thoroughly investigated, and that the appointment of a Japanese consul-general in Bogota is the result of it. As it is patent that Japan's interest in Latin America has been growing for some years, and that it embraces the Atlantic coast fully as much as the Pacific shores, it is perfectly logical that the Panama canal question should, in a measure, occupy her attention. But that Japan should ever make a successful attempt to control a part of isthmian America, with or without the aid of a Latin republic, by a rival canal or by any other means, is fantastic. Japan probably harbors colossal schemes, but they may be excused on the plea of youth. To introduce this factor into the relations of United States with Colombia would be deplorable, as well as puerile. The issue of Panama's secession from Colombia, whether the treaty is rejected or not, will be met on its own merits, American fashion.

GOVERNOR GILLETTE's contention that there should be a fleet of sixteen or eighteen battleships maintained somewhere off the California coast seems to indicate that he does not believe his western ocean is always going to remain as Pacific as its name would indicate.